The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamships at this Port and the Indian at Quebec.

The British Ministerial Crisis still in Suspense.

Destruction by Fire of the Boston Ship Grand Duchess.

PASSENGERS AND CREW ALL SAVED.

LATER FROM INDIA.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on the 19th May, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 19th inst., arrived at Quebec yesterday. The news by these arrivals is four days later.

The unusually lengthy passage of the *Indian* is explained by the following: On Thursday, when it was found that the *Indian* could not enter the Straits of Belleisle by reason of the ice, she was turned for Cape Race. Her voyage was thus lengthened very materially.

On Friday, at [illegible] P. M., the report for the New-York Associated Press, usually sent ashore at River au Loup, was sent to Cape Race by a fishing boat. The [illegible] was well meant, though it unfortunately failed to accomplish its object, inasmuch as neither the boat nor report have as yet turned up.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on Monday, 17th May.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th and 18th, nothing of importance occurred.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, the Consolidated Fund bill was read a third time and passed.

The adjourned debate on the Governor-General of India was resumed by Mr. Roebuck, Sir C. Wood, Sir R. Peel, Sir G. Lewis, and was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Collier, till May 18, and being then debated was again adjourned to the 20th.

Parliament did not sit again on the 19th, because it was the "Derby Day."

The *Times* City Article of May 18 says: "The amount of business transacted to-day in the English funds has been altogether unimportant, but a further slight advance has taken place, apparently on the prospect of the approach of satisfactory arrangements for the future Government of the country."

The *Daily News* City article of May 18, says: "So long as the fate of the Administration hangs in the balance, the Stock Markets cannot be expected to show animation. To-day business was extremely inactive, but great firmness prevailed. The rapid influx of gold, and the prospect that the Bank of England will recover at least a portion of the sum lately withdrawn from it, promoted a more favorable feeling to-day. The Money Market was quiet, the demand having slackened. At the Bank there were very few applications, and in the open market first-class bills are discounted at 2¼ to 2½ per cent."

The final quotations of the Three-per-Cents on the Paris Bourse, were 69f. 70c. for money, and 69f. 65c. for end of May.

The *Times* says: "The change in the wind has brought up the overdue gold ships from Australia, viz.: the [illegible], with 19,931 ounces; *Roxbury Castle*, 50,-367 ounces; *Sydenham*, 36,000 ounces. Valued at £[illegible]. *Guy Mannering* also, with 107 ounces."

American Securities and mines were dull, and without material variation. Great Western of Canada were also heavy, from the continued decrease in the traffic.

Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, & Co., of Sheffield and New-York, have resumed payment in full.

The news from India is interesting. Sir H. Rose's advance on Calpee has been delayed by the fear that the Kotah rebels will fall on Jhansi. Orders have been issued by General Roberts to advance to Kotah to coöperate with Sir H. Rose. This military movement is reported since the capture of Kotah. The [illegible] force, under Major Evans, after an obstinate battle of some hours, inflicted a severe defeat on a large body of Bheels—sixty men and four hundred women were captured. British loss, 71 killed and wounded.

Azimghur was relieved by Sir E. Lugard on the 15th of April. The enemy retreated with regularity, but lost three guns and a great number of men. It is said the enemy will make a stand at Calpee.

The London *Chronicle* says: "Telegraphic dispatches have been received announcing the issue of the battle of Grahovo. The Turks were completely beaten by the Montenegrins, losing their cannon and baggage. Kiamil Pacha was left dead on the field of battle. The Turks retired to Kloback, where they were in a state of blockade." A later dispatch says that hostilities have been suspended.

The *Herald* says: "The solution of the difference between Turkey and Greece is expected to be shortly terminated."

The trial of the *Cagliari* before the Court of Salerno has been again suspended.

The *Times* says: "Sinister rumors have been going the round of political circles about the intentions of France towards Belgium, and that at Brussels the prospect of a French invasion is a familiar topic of discussion."

The *Cologne Gazette* says: "The fortifications of Konigsberg are to be considerably strengthened, and 10 additional forts are to be erected at Spandau, which will make it a fortress of the first rank."

The *Chronicle* contains the following dispatch from Liverpool, dated the 17th ult: "The *Phenix*, Capt. [illegible], that arrived here to-day from Mobile, reports the destruction of a ship by fire. On the 11th, the *Phenix* fell in with the ship *Grand Duchess*, of Boston, from New-York to Liverpool, which sailed from the latter port for her destination on the 13th April. The *Grand Duchess* was then on fire, and in a most dangerous and critical position, as regards not only the ship herself, but her passengers and crew. The ship was totally consumed, passengers and crew saved by the *Phenix*."

The *Grand Duchess* is owned in Boston by Wm. [illegible], and is insured there for $50,000.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE—SPEECHES OF MR. ROEBUCK, SIR C. WOOD AND OTHERS.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, the debate on Mr. Cardwell's resolution of censure against the Government, for Lord Ellenborough's untimely dispatch to the Governor-General of India, was resumed.

Mr. Roebuck said—Sir, a question of more importance was, perhaps, never submitted for discussion to any legislative assembly than that which now occupies the attention of this House. If we think of the number of persons likely to be affected by it, and of the time at which the proposition is brought forward, all these considerations indicate the importance of the subject now under discussion. Sir, Gibbon, in his *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, enters into a discussion on the probable capacity of that empire, and in that magnificent resumé which he gives of the power and importance of the Empire of Rome, he says that the Italians and provincials taken together amounted in numbers to about 120,000,000, and he adds that that was the largest community of men ever subject to any system of domination. But, Sir, our Indian empire leaves this far behind. There are not only 120,000,000, but I think the persons who are influenced by our dominion in India amount to nearly 200,000,000, and there is now submitted to our consideration a question involving the happiness of this large section of the human race; for we have to determine whether the dominion is to be guided by the great principles of honesty and virtue, (cheers) or whether the power which we exercise is to be the only guide of our conduct, and that the object which we have in view is the sole aggrandizement of England. As an Englishman, I cannot help feeling strongly for the dominion, the happiness, and the power of my country; still, there are things which in my mind are even greater than England's importance, and one of these is that mankind should learn to recognize and practice the great principles of honor and virtue. At this present moment there is involved in our discussion this important question—shall we, in the furtherance of our dominion, for objects purely selfish, forget the great principles of virtue and justice. Shall we, in order to establish our dominion over what I may call the defenceless people of India, utterly regardless of that which civilization ought to teach us to regard—shall we, I say, pursue our own objects without any consideration of the principles which ought to govern us as a people? The motion made by the right hon. gentleman the other night is, I think, one of the most transparent of party manœuvres I have ever seen [loud cheers,] and I have seen many transactions of that sort. At this very moment we, the House of Commons, are vindicating to ourselves the government of India—for it is idle to talk of the Crown. *The Crown means the House of Commons.* [A laugh.] That appears to excite in the minds of some a feeling something like surprise; but I would ask any man who understands the practical working of our system of government to answer me this question—is not all the power said to be centred in the Crown really exercised by this House? Shall we say, when we transfer the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, that we do not give it to the Ministers of the Crown who act under the control of this House? Therefore I say that when we are [illegible] transferring the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, we really declare that the House of Commons is to govern India. And at the very time when we are so discussing this matter of the government of India, there comes before us a mere matter of party politics. [Cheers.] We forget the happiness of 200,000,000 of men, and we reduce the question to the consideration of this bench and that. [Renewed cheers, and "No, no!"] No, no! Is there any man so utterly void of consideration of what is going on around him, and of what is being enacted before his eyes—is there any man so like a blind puppy [a laugh] as not to perceive that what we are fighting for now *is not the happiness of India, but the government of this country?* [Cheers.] But, Sir, let us, if we can, forget these party politics; let us, if we can, consider this question as affecting the happiness of 200,000,000 of human beings. Now, what is the question before us? The right honorable gentleman, the member for Oxford, (Mr. Cardwell,) propounds a resolution which really involves three points for consideration. First, he says that the President of the Board of Control was wrong in writing any dispatch in answer to the proclamation of Lord Canning; then he says he wrote the wrong dispatch; and then he says he was wrong in the publication of that dispatch. Now, I am prepared to meet him on all these points. [Cheers.] I say, first, he was bound to write that dispatch; I say, secondly, he wrote the right answer to that dispatch; and, thirdly, I say he was not answerable for the production of that dispatch. [Cheers.] I have no doubt that may astonish some gentlemen in this House, but before I have done I hope I shall be able to satisfy them of its justice. Was he or was he not bound to write an answer to that proclamation? I will not now enter into any discussion of the manner in which we have acquired dominion in India; I will only say this—that having entered it as a body of mere merchants, we, in course of time acquired the dominion of that vast country, but that we did not do so without sacrificing on almost every occasion every principle which ought to guide the justice of a nation [cheers]—that we have been rapacious, that we have been cruel, that we have been unjust, but that we have acquired dominion. [Cheers.] We have done it by the great power and capacity of the men we have sent there—by the wonderful valor of our troops, than which nothing can be more wonderful, [hear, hear,] but, notwithstanding we have sacrificed truth, honor and justice. [Hear, hear.] I know these are to many gentlemen unpalatable truths, but they are truths nevertheless. [Hear, hear.] There is only one justification of dominion, and that is, that it is such as to promote the happiness of the people over whom it is exercised, but in order to produce that happiness it must be a merciful Government. [Hear, hear.] Now, having acquired this dominion in India, there arose a rebellion against us. We had a wonderful army, and that army mutinied. Let no man for one instant suppose that I stand up as one not feeling, deeply feeling, all the atrocities that mutinous army has perpetrated. No man has been more ready to raise his voice against them than I have been, and I will say let punishment to the uttermost follow those atrocities, [hear;] *but I draw a broad distinction between the mutinous army and the people of India.* [Hear, hear.] And now I come to Oude. The Governor-General of India, and the Directors of the East India Company were pleased to annex Oude to our dominions. I hold some peculiar opinions on this matter. ["Hear, hear," from the Opposition.] You do not know what these opinions are, why do you cheer? [Laughter.] The opinions I hold are that I think the first injustice the least, [hear, hear;] *that when you have conquered a country you ought to annex it at once, and not create intermediate authorities and enter into treaties with them; but that, having done so, you are bound by those treaties.* [Hear, hear.] Let me take the instance of Scinde. There we began unjustly, but still we conquered Scinde, and we annexed it. That I think a better mode of proceeding than we followed in Oude. We entered into treaties with Oude as far back as 1801, and these treaties contained certain stipulations with regard to the dominions of Oude. Another treaty was made after that, but though laid on the table of this House, it has been declared to be no treaty at all. [Hear, hear.] Ultimately it was declared, on the ground of the treaty, that because the King of Oude did not behave to his people as he ought to have done, his kingdom was to be annexed to our dominions. Now, I say that was an injustice which it would have been far better to avoid by annexing Oude at once. [Hear, hear.] Be that as it may, it pleased the Governor-General and the Court of Directors to annex Oude to our dominions. We ought to recollect that the people of Oude were accustomed to *their native* dominion, and when the annexation took place they expressed strong feelings of dissatisfaction, and when *the mutiny of the army broke out they joined the mutineers.* We warred against them, but will any man tell me that we warred against the people of Oude as a band of mutineers and not as a nation? [Hear, hear.] It was a nation warring against a nation, and we conquered them. Now, I solicit the attention of the House to what followed. A scene was enacted to which the history of mankind shows no parallel. [Hear, hear.] *Annexing Oude, we immediately proceeded to dispossess the landowners.* [Hear.] That created discontent. When the mutiny broke out, the people of Oude, as I have said, joined the mutineers, and we conquered them. But before Oude was conquered, the present Governor-General issued a proclamation, by which he confiscated—I use the term in English as it was written in English—he confiscated, with the exception of that of six persons, all the landed property of Oude. [Hear.] I say that the history of mankind affords no parallel to such a case. [Hear.] I know that the Normans in their day confiscated a great deal of the land, but they did not go the length of confiscating all with the exception of the property of six persons. [Hear, hear.] But to the commencement of the question now before us. The Government of India in this country receives from India a proclamation that was ordered to be issued on the fall of Lucknow; and what did that Government do? It sees that a proclamation is about to be issued which in that Government's opinion would make the whole people of Oude rebellious to the very end of their lives. [Cheers.] and I ask gentlemen to observe that it has been said, and I believe cannot be contradicted, that this proclamation, so issued, so declared, was done in opposition to the opinions and wishes of Sir Colin Campbell, Sir J. Outram, and Sir J. Lawrence. [Hear, hear.] I have seen private letters in London from India, which say *that the effect of this proclamation was equivalent to a demand for twenty thousand troops in addition to those we have already in India.* [Hear.] I say, then, that the Government which would have passed over a proclamation of that description in silence, would have deserved impeachment [hear;] and I believe there would have been none so ready to say so as the gentlemen now on that (the Opposition) bench. [Laughter.] The President of the Board of Control, on receiving such a proclamation, was bound to express an opinion. Whose opinion? What opinion? His own. [Hear, hear.] He was bound, acting on his own understanding, to tell Lord Canning what he thought of it, and he did tell him. [Hear, hear.] What other conclusion could he have come to when he read of the confiscation forever of the lands of the people of Oude—for it is idle to tell me this proclamation does not confiscate the whole land of Oude? [Hear, hear.] There are some ugly words in that proclamation, the true sense of which the House cannot fail to see if it will only be guided by its own judgment instead of being led away by party feeling. [Hear, hear.] The Governor-General, in this proclamation, it will be observed, informs the people of Oude that the Government will remunerate those who preserve their allegiance, and he names six persons who are to be permitted to retain their property. But he says further—and, mark you, this proclamation is addressed to the people of Oude, [cheers,] not to the chiefs, not to the landed proprietors, not to the Dukes of Bedford, [cheers and laughter,] but to the people of Oude, with six exceptions, and to them he says that "The proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government, which will dispose of that right in such manner as to it may seem fitting." [Cheers.] You will recollect that this was written in English, [hear,] and that words more complete could not be used to *signify that the whole landed property of Oude was confiscated to the Government of England.* [Hear.] And now I will make an observation, if the House will allow me, upon the statement made by the noble Lord the member for the city of London on the injustice of publishing that proclamation and the dispatch of the noble Lord the President of the Board of Control. Now, let us hear how it did occur. This intended proclamation was sent home, but the proclamation was issued at Lucknow, after the fall of Lucknow, and differed in some respects from that proclamation. My honorable friend the member from Birmingham (Mr. Bright) read the actual proclamation as it was published in the *Times*. He put a question, and an answer was given to him, to which by and by I will refer. The answer given was the answer to this proclamation that I have read, and he was promised that the answer should be laid on the table. It was laid on the table. Could you lay on the table an answer that was not given? ["Oh!"] All the Government could do was to say, "We have sent an answer to the intended proclamation, and that answer you shall know." You did know it, and what was there wrong in that? It is a very simple statement, but a very true one. Therefore, I say that Lord Ellenborough was bound to give an answer; that, in the second place, he was bound to give that answer which in his honest mind he intended to give; and that this answer was made. And now I come to the third question involved. It has been said that Lord Ellenborough ought to have made an answer, but that he had no right to publish that dispatch. Therein was the gravamen of the charge made by the right hon. gentleman, (Mr. Cardwell.) I would ask the House whether there are not certain questions that compel an answer? If I go up to the Secretary of the India Board, and say—"Would you rob a man?" and if the honorable gentleman replied—"Considerations of public policy prevent my answering the question," the presumption would be that he would rob him. [A laugh.] The honorable member for Birmingham said—"I have seen a proclamation from the Governor-General of India about Oude, and I want to know if you have heard of it, whether you have answered it, and the nature of your answer." What occurred? The Secretary to the Indian Board got up and answered one-half of that question. He said "We have answered that proclamation, and you shall see the answer." Upon which my honorable friend, who is not a man to be put off, said "I hope the Government are not satisfied with that answer; I am not. I want to know what you said. Did you agree with the proclamation?" "No," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "we did not agree with it; we differed from the policy indicated in every sense." [Cheers.] Now I ask the House, as men of common sense, whether, if the right honorable gentleman had got up and said "considerations of public policy prevent my answering the question," the conclusion of every man would not have been that the Government blamed that proclamation? [Hear, hear.] It is as certain as daylight. If he had approved the proclamation he would have told us so, and by declining to answer he would in fact have answered that the Government did not agree with the proclamation. [Hear, hear.] What, then, was the condition to be pursued by the right honorable gentleman? That which he did pursue. He said, "We did disagree from the proclamation." [illegible] paralyzing the Governor-General's arm? Who was to blame? [Hear, hear.] Was not Lord [illegible] judgment told him it should be answered? and, if you [illegible] the publication of that dispatch, the evil, if it rests here, and not with the Government. [Cheers.] There is this wonderful peculiarity—I will not say mischief—of a Government like ours—that a people should know what is going on. I believe that the arguments used in this debate go further than some honorable gentlemen think, and that they condemn the hidden diplomacy which is the curse of this country. [Cheers.] I firmly believe that, if we knew from day to day what the Government are doing, we should be better off than we are. [Cheers.] Now we are led blindfold into every error. War comes on us, and we are told we must not inquire. Peace comes on us, and we are told we are too late. [Hear, hear.] When it is important that we should know the public interests step in, and when to know is of no use at all, we are told all. [Loud cheers.] Sir, I want to know if this is not a fair description? There was no other course before the Government except that which they pursued. They were called upon to give an opinion. They did give an opinion, and they gave it according to the honest bias of their own minds. [Cheers.] When they were called upon to publish that opinion it was by this side of the House, and they had no alternative. It was published in spite of themselves, and the publication is not to be laid at their door. [Cheers.] Well, then, if we are to regard our Indian dominion as a matter in which we have an interest, we have a yet greater interest in truth and justice. [Hear.] If you wanted to pacify India it would be by the course pointed out in the dispatch of Lord Ellenborough. It has been said that this dispatch ought to be printed in letters of gold. Sir, I believe so. That was an honest dispatch, and I do not know my own countrymen if they do not come to the same conclusion. [Cheers.] I entreat my countrymen to remember that there are things above party. If they are to consider mere party moves I will ask them what they will get if the Government are in a minority to-night? *Why, a Government that we have cashiered lately* [loud cheers], *because they neglected the honor of England.* [Continued cheering.] We are to allow honorable gentlemen on this side of the House, after passing a few weeks in the cold regions of Opposition, to go in State across to that (the Treasury) bench. [Cheers.] And for what? Do the people of England expect any change in the policy of the late Government? If they do they are woefully deceived. Sir, I believe that good government, that happiness for the people, that the advance of liberal measures, which we all desire, are more to be obtained from that weak government [pointing to the Treasury bench] than from the strong insolence of this. [Pointing to the front Opposition bench amid great cheering.] I have seen, Sir, both, I have tried them both, and I am sure that we are further advanced in a course of improvement and liberty than we should have been under the guidance of the noble lord (Lord Palmerston). [Cheers.] If we seek simple honesty—if we want justice for the people of England—if we seek the happiness of the people of England and good government for England, we shall give a decided negative to the resolutions of the right honorable gentleman, the member for Oxford. [Loud cheers.]

Sir C. Wood said Lord John Russell had clearly stated the issue, when he said the House was called on to condemn Lord Canning, or to condemn the Government's condemnation of Lord Canning. He (Sir C. Wood) refused to condemn Lord Canning. [Hear, hear.] Such condemnation, in the absence of information, was unjust. [Hear, hear.] He condemned the Government for having, in the like absence of information condemned Lord Canning. That course imperilled our Indian empire. [Hear, hear.] He disclaimed party feeling. [Laughter, and "Hear, hear."] He said nothing against Lord Ellenborough personally or individually; he blamed the whole Government; and quite agreed with the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, quoted the other night, that it was wrong to single out a member of a Cabinet, as a scapegoat for the acts of the whole body. As to clemency, he had advocated it when it was unpopular. Clemency, however, depended on the way in which a proclamation was carried out. The right honorable gentleman at some length contended that the proclamation was directed against only the rebel landed proprietors, and he showed that a large majority of these held their lands by the strong hand rather than by right, and their acquisition of territory being marked by enormities of a barbarous and revolting character. He urged, also, that the confiscation was of the same kind as that which had been so beneficial to our rule in Scinde and the Punjaub, and that, therefore, the disasters spoken of by the other side were not fairly anticipated. Was, then, the Government right in condemning Lord Canning wholesale? [Hear, hear.] If right, they might, surrounded as we were with difficulties, have expressed their disapprobation in more appropriate terms—not in terms of invective. [Hear, hear.] Did they wish him to resign? [Hear, hear.] If so, and if he did resign, they would have taken from India the man who had weathered this storm, and held with a firm hand the reins of power in most difficult circumstances. [Hear, hear.] But not only had the Government addressed this dispatch to Lord Canning, but they had published it. He believed there was not a man in the House who thought the publication right and he quite agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that on such a subject all the Ministry were alike responsible, and that one could not with propriety be made the scapegoat of the rest. But besides that he showed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken more than a share of the publication, for he had stated orally the general nature of the dispatch before its production, and prevented the withdrawal of the promise of publication, which, if it had been urged on the ground that the interests of the public service required it, would in all probability have been at once acceded to by both Houses of Parliament. He contended that the dispatch was written with a view of publication. [Hear, hear.] It was in fact a proclamation, and not a dispatch. [Hear, hear.] What effect would the dispatch have on the authority of the Governor-General? What authority would he have if the people of India were told that his acts were unjust and unjustifiable? If that was the opinion of the Government, they should have recalled him. [Hear, hear.] What would be the effect of the dispatch on those who were in arms in Oude? Was it not a direct instigation to proceed in their designs? [Hear, hear.] The dispatch would be published in every native paper; and what part of India would then be safe from insurrection and war? He believed that the dispatch, instead of being a message of peace, would be a message of war. [Hear, hear.] It was the duty of the House of Commons to protest against the course taken by the Government, and they should proclaim to India that they were determined to hold those possessions which had been won by the valor of British soldiers and the skill of British Generals. They should tell the people of India that they would rule in India, not as the King of Oude ruled in Oude, but with equity and justice, and especially with clemency and mercy. [Cheers.]

Several other members spoke, for and against the resolution.

Sir R. Peel observed that Mr. Cardwell had referred to the motives and objects of his motion. Those motives and objects, in his (Sir R. Peel's) opinion, were, not the interest of poor Lord Canning, nor of the millions in India under our rule; but an opportunity was offered, and was not to be lost, for attacking the Government, and India must be made the battle-field. Such a motion, instead of tending to the assistance of our countrymen in India, must greatly increase their embarrassment, and the country must, he thought, deprecate the course pursued. After defending the policy of Lord Dalhousie, in annexing Oude, he denounced in strong terms that disclosed in the "manifesto" of Lord Canning, and asked the House whether it was prepared to sanction arbitrary spoliation, or whether it would require that severe acts should be tempered with moderation. Assuming that this had been made a party question, Sir Robert discussed with great freedom the comparative merits of Lord Derby and Palmerston, as First Ministers of the Crown, making the scale preponderate sensibly in favor of the former, and he called upon the Liberal Party to give their support upon this motion to the Government.

Sir G. Lewis denied that the motion was an attempt to raise a party issue; there was nothing further from the truth, he said, than that this question had not been forced upon the Opposition, who could not, without a dereliction of political duty, have passed it over. He reviewed the policy of annexing Oude from its inception, and then examined the proclamation, and the meaning of the term "confiscation" in that document, upon which so much stress had been laid. What he understood by it was, he said, not actual but threatened confiscation. According to the fairest and most reasonable construction, what Lord Canning intended was, in case of a rebellion where the territory had belonged to the Crown and the East India Company, to declare as a penalty that the proprietary right should be forfeited to the British Government. It never could have been his intention to dispossess the entire population of Oude, and turn them adrift, which was contrary to modern policy, and the Government, before assuming anything so improbable, ought, he contended, to have waited for explanation. If, after the dispatch was officially brought to the knowledge of the House, it took no step, but silently acquiesced in the writing and dispatching such an instrument, it would share in the responsibility of the Government, and become an accomplice in their acts.

Mr. Whiteside began by noticing the inconsistency shown by the supporters of a resolution which declared that the House abstained from giving an opinion upon the policy of the proclamation in deciding its policy and asserting that that was the true question before the House and the foundation of the whole discussion. He observed that, although the publication of the opinion of the Government on the subject of the policy contained in the proclamation had been made the foundation of this resolution, this declaration of their views had been distinctly and unequivocally made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put by Sir R. Peel, on the [illegible] of April, the declaration being, he said, cheered by members of the late Government. How, he asked, could they, after this, turn round and censure the present Government? [illegible] as the other had been, the information in which would have afforded a material guide to Lord Ellenborough. Referring to the proclamation, which he termed an awful one, he contrasted its policy with similar documents promulgated by the Marquis of Wellesley and the Marquis of Dalhousie, and challenged the production of any proclamation issued by the British Government in which private property was not respected. The meaning of the proclamation was disputed, but the question was what the document, when submitted to the Government, could be fairly understood to mean; and he contended that this monstrous proclamation could only be understood to be fulminated not only against large landholders, but holders of small properties,—a class martial as well as agricultural. He read the dispatch of Lord Ellenborough by the light of this construction of the proclamation, and he repelled the objection of Lord J. Russell to the reference made in the dispatch to the annexation of Oude. He defended the policy of the dispatch, not, he said, in the letter, but in spirit; if the other side disputed that policy, he called upon them to bring the question to an issue upon a distinct motion, and try whether it was condemned by the House and by the country.

On the motion of Mr. Collier, the debate was again adjourned till the next day.

In the House of Commons on the 18th, the debate on Mr. Cardwell's resolution was continued, but without eliciting anything of importance. It was confined to the mere asking and answering of questions, and was again adjourned.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

London, Wednesday Morning.

The *Times* City article reports the funds quiet throughout Tuesday, under the uncertainty in regard to the Ministry.

The *Daily News* reports the market less strong than on the previous day, and Consols close a shade lower. Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England in considerable quantities. In the Discount market choice bills were negotiated at 2¼@2½ per cent.

The Bombay mail was expected to reach London this evening.

Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co. have announced their readiness to meet every liability, whether matured or not. Four-fifths of their assets were in America, where their collections have exceeded all their expectations.

The Duchess of Orleans died at her residence, near London, after a brief illness, on the 18th inst., aged 48.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton market were 17,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,500, and exporters 1,000 bales. The fair and lower qualities had declined ⅛d., while middling descriptions were unchanged, scarce and firm.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market closed quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. state that the weather had been favorable for the crops. Flour dull—Western Canal, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s. 6d.@25s. Wheat quiet but steady—Red, [illegible]; White, 7s.@7s. 4d. Corn quiet, and 6d. lower—White, 35s.; Yellow, 34s.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef was dull. Pork steady. Bacon firm but quiet. Lard quiet at 56s. 6d.@57s. 6d. Tallow slow of sale, but prices unaltered; sales at 55s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Resin was dull at 4s. for Common. Ashes firm at 39s.@39s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar was steady. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Linseed Oil 32s. 6d.@33s. Spirits Turpentine was firm, and holders demanded 46s. Quercitron Bark was weak in price and but little doing—Philadelphia, 9s.; Baltimore, 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs were firm and steady. Sugar firm, with a slight improvement in the better qualities; for inferior qualities quotations were barely maintained. Coffee firm. Tea—An average business without quotable change in rates. Rice quiet, but firm. Tallow dull at 53s. 6d. Pig Iron steady at 54s. Linseed Oil firm. Spirits of Turpentine firm at a slight advance; sales at 45s. At the Wool sales, *the biddings were spirited, and previous rates were fully sustained.*

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities was generally unchanged. The latest sales of Illinois Central Shares were at 10¾c.@11c. discount.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Wednesday—11 A. M.

Consols opened at 97⅛@97¼ for money, and 97¼@97⅜ for the account.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Details of News by the Tennessee—Reported Closing of Mexican Ports, &c.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 25.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Captain Forbes, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 21st inst., to which date we have files of papers thence. The *Tennessee* brings Admiral Zerman as passengers, and six others in the steerage. Her freight consists of five cases of vanilla, consigned to Bruguiere & Co., and $11,880 in specie.

At Sacrificios, the Spanish frigate *Baylen*, and the French brig-of-war *La Peyrouse*, were lying at anchor.

Daily communication with the interior was uninterrupted, as far as mails and passengers were concerned; but the conveyance of freight was not attempted.

The port of Vera Cruz had been blockaded for three days by the Mexican war-steamer *Guerrero*, but on the 17th she went south for fuel.

On the morning of 21st Captain Forbes was informed that advices had been received from the Capital that the Zuloaga Government had declared all Mexican ports closed to commerce.

The mail arrived from the Capitol in time for the *Tennessee*.

The *Progreso*, of the 21st instant, published a decree of Governor Zamora, strictly ordering the debts due on corporation property purchased under the *ley Lerdo*, the law of *desamortizacion*, to be paid and enforced, in accordance with the provisions of that enactment, which some of the purchasers, at least, have sought to evade, endeavoring to secure the property without paying for it.

On General Marin, of the steamship *Guerrero*, announcing to Commodore Geoffroy, of the French brigantine-of-war *La Peyrouse*, that he had blockaded that port, this officer observed that the blockade was attempted in a very unusual manner, and that until he received instructions from the French Minister in Mexico, he should take under his immediate protection French merchant vessels, which might be on the way thither and ignorant of the steps taken to blockade the port.

The *Progreso* gives a lamentable picture of the condition of Echeagaray's forces in Cordova. They are said to be without pay or rations, the soldiers and their families dependent on charity for support, and the former subjected to severe punishments for the slightest offences. Two of the garrison are said to have died from ill-treatment, and four others to be in the hospital without hope of recovery. The chiefs are said to have plundered the rector of $800, and then to have tried to induce him to sign a document declaring that the *puros* or Constitutionalists had robbed him of it! In order to secure a vote of thanks from the ladies to Echeagaray, they are said to have threatened their fathers and brothers that they would ally with the soldiers if they did not sign the document! One lady, for declining to take it round for signatures among her friends, was threatened exclusion from the church, and refusal of absolution. Coming through the channel it does—the *Progreso* being a vehement *puro*—all this is to be taken *cum grano salis*.

A decree of Governor Zamora, of the 19th inst., permits the introduction of foreign ordinary soap into Vera Cruz, for the period of three months, at the same duty as is charged on the home made article.

Official communications from General Alvarez, according to the *Progreso*, announce to Señor de la Llave, that he would have two additional brigades in the field by the 3d inst., one of which was to operate against Toluca, the other against Iguala, with a view of advancing on Cuernavaca. The routing of Miramon at San Luis Potosi, and the brilliant triumph of the Liberals at Zacatecas, conjoined with this, had induced the Zuloaga Government to send Osollos, with a force of 1,500 recruits and $120,000, to reunite the scattered troops, and meet the old General. His triumph, however, is confidently calculated on; for, says the *Progreso*, in the case of Alvarez, there will be no defections, treacheries, or tardy negotiations and capitulations to make.

A corporal and a private who had deserted from the Zuloaguista forces at the *Puente Nacional* and gone to Vera Cruz, are said to declare that for eight days those forces had to live on half a real a day, and that for four days subsequently they were without pay or support of any kind.

Sr. Degollado, it is stated, was advancing against Guadalajara, with a respectable force, with which there was no doubt he would be able to overcome the small Zuloaguista garrison there, under Blancarte.

A forced loan had to be imposed in the capital to raise the money placed at the disposal of Ollos, as above stated.

Sr. Negrete addressed a lengthy letter to Col. [illegible], asking him to abandon the Constitutional [illegible]; but the latter declined in very elaborate terms, and published the correspondence.

There had been a skirmish at the Puente National on the 14th, in which the attacking guerrillas of the Constitutionalists were successful, but it did not amount to much.

On the 16th inst., a terrible explosion took place at Vera Cruz, in an establishment for making munitions, by which about a dozen people were killed on the spot, three so severely injured that they died a few days after, and [illegible] still remained in the hospital.

A circular, signed by Sr. [illegible], Secretary of State, [illegible] Constitutional Government [illegible] President Juarez in Vera Cruz.

The Zuloaga Government has nominated Sr. [illegible] as Minister to [illegible].

General [illegible] Government.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

The Feeling at the British Embassy.

Lord Napier's Dispatches Forwarded by Special Steamer from Halifax.

THE CASE OF THE SHIP JOHN AND ALBERT.

Uneasiness at the British Embassy—Fears of a Collision between the English and American War-Vessels.

[OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.]

Washington, Tuesday, June 1.

Considerable uneasiness is felt at the British Embassy lest a collision should occur in the Gulf between the English and American war-vessels before the British Admiral receives Lord Napier's dispatches, which he has requested to be sent in a special steamer from Halifax to Bermuda. Rumors were actually current here to-day, of a collision between the U. S. steam-frigate *Fulton* and the *Styx*, last heard from at Key West, but they were without any foundation. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, June 1.

Lord Napier has desired his dispatches to Admiral Stewart, sent from Washington yesterday, to be forwarded from Halifax by special steamer to Bermuda. He has advised the Admiral to order a discontinuance of the visitation of American vessels, pending the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

BRITISH OUTRAGES IN THE GULF.

Case of the Ship John and Albert—Full Particulars by Captain Crowell—War-Steamers off the Balize.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 25th of May, publishes the following account, as given by Captain Crowell, of being chased, fired at five times, and finally boarded by a British war-steamer, in the Gulf, on the 17th inst.:

May 17, 1858, at sea on board ship *John and Albert*, of Boston, H. Crowell, master.

At noon, Stone Key Lighthouse, Cuba, bore southwest about 12 miles distance, a great number of vessels in sight, steering different courses. Observed a two-topsail schooner, standing out from Cardenas, as I supposed, and bound for Havana, as there are two schooner propeller packets in that trade.

At 2 o'clock she was a little forward of our beam, steering the same course, and rather going ahead of us, as the breeze was light, not more than 6 knots per hour. I occasionally looked at her, but saw no colors or pennant flying. The latter could not be seen on account of her top-gallant sails being hoisted up close under it, and her colors on account of her quarter-boat, as I afterwards found out. I still took him to be that packet and none other, and had he chose he could have come within hailing distance. Even if he could not have fired a musket to attract our attention towards him, I should have had the American flag flying as soon as possible, in answer to any nation's flag, whether man-of-war or not. But, so far from doing so, he allowed his drogher-looking schooner to go along side and side for more than an hour, until the breeze freshened to a nine-knot breeze or more.

We passed and left him about the same distance astern, when he fired a gun. I remarked they were having a jubilee on board, or cleaning their signal gun. This was about 3 o'clock. In about ten or fifteen minutes we saw him swing off, with his broadside towards us, and fire again, the shot striking about sixty yards astern of us, nearly in a direct line. *I immediately ordered the colors to be hoisted.* Had got them bent on and was hoisting when he fired another gun, the shot falling further off than the first, *as we we were leaving him very fast astern.* When he kept off to fire the second gun I caught sight of a blue flag flying between his quarter-boat and square mainsail, on a flag-staff at her stern. But to tell what it was, with the imperfect view I could get, was impossible, the distance being so great. I had the colors set for some ten or fifteen minutes, and, thinking he was satisfied, had them hauled down.

He again swung her off and gave us another gun, which shot fell a long way short of us. The last one was at about three hours forty-five minutes. Soon after we saw him haul up his square mainsail, and saw smoke coming from his smoke stack. She was then almost hull down, as she was very deep and low in the water.

After 4, the breeze began to leave us again, and he was getting up steam fast and began to gain on us. I had the American flag hoisted and kept flying. At 5½ o'clock we went to supper. At 5¾ the officer of the deck reported that he was keeping off to fire again, and that we had got a strong breeze, which breeze he brought along with him, which was the occasion of his coming up so fast. He fired his gun, the shot striking close alongside to windward.

I had the ship brought to the wind immediately, studding sails set below and aloft on both sides, and the wind blowing a ten-knot breeze with tacks of courses down. The royal and studding sails, halyards and tacks a-flying, courses half hauled up and everything starting enough to take the spurs out of the ship. Afterwards, had to cut away halyards and braces to get studding sails clear. While in that position, hove to the wind, he closed to us; he fired another gun, the shot passing over our heads and striking in the water close to leeward. It must have gone close just over the bulwarks and forward of the mainmast to have struck in the water so close to leeward. She then rounded to and sent a boat with two officers on board.

As they came on board one of the officers extended his hand. I told him I did not shake hands with pirates. They said they were no pirates, but belonged to a British man-of-war. I asked them if they called that drogher a man-of-war. I saw for the first time she had a pennant flying, as they were furling the top-gallant sails. They asked for the ship's papers, looked over the register and crew list, noted down where from, and bound, and then left, without going or looking under decks. I might have had the ship full of negroes or fillibusters, and they none the wiser. They left, looking very much as if they had done a very ungentlemanly act, advising me always to keep my colors flying when in company of a British man-of-war, and said I ought to thank them for their forbearance in not dismasting us, then went over the side, leaving their note-book behind them. They shoved off in their boat without telling me I might fill away until I asked them as they were going past the stern.

As I filled away I saw a steamer ahead, coming toward us, (it was about 7 o'clock,) shortly after a large steam-frigate passed close to us, went a little ways, and hove to and made signals with lights for the schooner to come to her, which she did, and hove to under his lee; a few moments afterwards we lost sight of their lights. I expected the steamer hearing the firing in the Havana, as we were no more than 30 miles off, and came to the rescue.

Affirmed to and signed by myself, officers and crew, on board ship *John and Albert*, at sea, May 21, 1858.

HIGGINS CROWELL, Master.
H. B. CROWELL, First Mate.
GEORGE WILSON, Second Mate.

Cook, William J. Phillips; Steward, (Italian,) don't understand English; Seamen, Jas. Walker, Joseph Marshall, Frederick Glover, Wm. Gray, Elisha F. Bacon, Alfred Mitchel, J. F. [illegible], Charles Gallagher, Thomas Kennedy, Wm. Wells, Edward Sears, Winthrop S. Crowell.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* of the 25th has the following:

"We learn from Captain Whitmore, of the towboat *A. J. Whitmore*, that on Thursday, the 20th inst., when about 15 miles off Northeast Pass, saw a large side-wheel war steamer standing to the northward and eastward. And on Friday, the 21st inst., when 20 miles off South Point, saw another, a propeller, also standing to the northward and eastward."

The Right of Search.

CASE OF THE BARK PANCHITA—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Dallas to Mr. Cass.

Legation of the United States, London, Oct 9, 1857.

Sir: At about 11 o'clock last night I received the communication from her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which, with its various annexes, I transmit in copy. It is in answer to my letter of the 16th ultimo, respecting Commander Moresby's proceedings in the visitation, search, and seizure of the *Panchita*.

Too little time is left me to do more than make a few brief remarks upon these papers.

1. The particular case would seem to be satisfactorily disposed of. Commander Moresby's conduct is disclaimed and censured; he is withdrawn from the station as unfit to be trusted there, and express orders are alleged to have been given by the Admiralty which must prevent the repetition of such acts.

2. It is observable that the disavowal and condemnation of Commander Moresby's proceeding are with great reserve founded exclusively upon the stipulations of the treaty of 1842. Except as inconsistent with the arrangement of that treaty, his insult to the national flag, his search and seizure upon mere suspicion, might have been unreproved. You will pardon me for suggesting that, while his pretension of a right to supervise and reform the commercial pursuits of other countries by the means of visit and search, is thus covertly maintained against the frank remonstrances of the United States, it may be doubted whether it be consistent with the national dignity to prolong the exceptionable compact under whose [illegible].

3. The grumbling efforts of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to insinuate fault in the American squadron on the coast of Africa, and to extenuate Commander Moresby's violation of public law and of his own orders by attributing it to a [illegible] of "galled feelings," are so [illegible] the point drawn to the notice of the British Government that it is really difficult, if not impossible, to repress the smile which that attempted [illegible].

The tenor of your instructions [illegible]

[illegible] vant,
Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

Earl Clarendon to Mr. Dallas.

Foreign Office, Oct. 8, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ult., respecting the proceedings of Commander Moresby, of Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, in detaining on the coast of Africa, and eventually sending to New-York, the American bark *Panchita*, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave-trade.

I feel that I can return no more satisfactory answer to your representation on this matter than by communicating to you, for the information of the Government of the United States, a copy of a reply which I have received from the Board of Admiralty to the reference which I made to them on the receipt of your letter, from which you will perceive that the Lords Commissioners have highly disapproved the conduct of Commander Moresby, and have directed that he should be removed from the station where he might again have to deal with vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave-trade.

There can be no doubt that the detention of the *Panchita*, and the sending her to New-York constituted an infraction of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States; but the views which the British Admiral on the station has taken of Commander Moresby's proceedings in this case, and the terms in which the displeasure of the Lords of the Admiralty have been conveyed to that officer, will, I feel assured, be satisfactory to the Government of the United States.

But I feel equally assured that great allowance will be made by the Government of the United States for officers charged with the suppression of the Slave-trade, who are compelled to witness the frequent and unchecked abuse of the American flag in the promotion of the trade, and who see that, under the protection of that flag, and in consequence of no American ship-of-war having for nearly a twelvemonth appeared on the station, the nefarious traffic is now carried on in the most open and daring manner, and with a constantly increasing activity.

In corroboration of what I have stated above, I beg leave to transmit copies of a dispatch and its inclosure received at the Admiralty from Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Grey, the officer commanding her Majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa, which contains the most recent information upon the subject which has reached her Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
CLARENDON.

Sailing of the Wabash.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash* left her anchorage at Staten Island yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock. She goes first to Jamaica, partly for the purpose of landing thirty men who were shipped on board the *Susquehanna* in place of the sick and disabled when she put in there with the yellow fever. It is also understood that some fitting acknowledgment will be made to the authorities at Port Royal for the humane treatment extended to the sick of the *Susquehanna*, and for the prompt assistance afforded to her officers by Admiral Sir Houston Stewart on that occasion.

The *Wabash* will cruise on both sides of Cuba, and will then proceed to her original destination in the Mediterranean. On Monday, the officers of the *Wabash* were visited by their friends, who went down the Bay on board a steamer, accompanied by the Band of the *North Carolina*, for the purpose of bidding them farewell. The party dined on board; there was singing and other social festivities; and when the visitors left, the officers assembled on the poop deck, and the crew manned the rigging and gave three hearty cheers.

British Insults—How it Strikes a Stranger.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I believe the American people are generally willing to hear both sides of the question. The writer arrived here some days ago from Scotland, and was surprised to witness the ferment amongst the public and the Press about what are called insults to the American flag. I have looked in vain for any explanation of the intentions of England in this matter; it is spoken of as if her only end and aim was a spiteful endeavor to irritate and offend the American people, and every press and politician, and every person you meet, Whig, Democrat and Republican, like a flock of sheep or a pack of hounds, rush on with frantic haste in the same track—[illegible]. Do'nt let the *hindmost—he'll certainly be taken for a Britisher*, and tarred and feathered, as he deserves. Is there no individuality of character here? do you all act as droves? Is there not a single American bold enough to tell his countrymen that this is a question of humanity, much more than an American question? That your flag is insulted and degraded a thousand times more by the wretches engaged in the horrid traffic which you boast you were the first to pronounce piracy, than it is by the friendly visit of a British cruiser, merely inquiring into the nationality of the vessel.

Let us suppose the case reversed. Suppose a [illegible] score pirates upon your coast, preying upon your commerce and murdering your citizens; that these pirates used the British flag, and that they so closely resembled honest merchant ships, that without visitation they could not be distinguished. In such a case would your ships-of-war quietly allow the villains to carry on their work of blood through fear of insulting the British flag, by a friendly visit to a merchant vessel to ascertain her true character and nationality? Or do you think the British people would put themselves into a ferment from Lands' End to John o'Groats, like a parcel of madmen, for such a cause? Would not your nation demand, as one man, that these criminals should be caught and punished as their crimes deserved, at all hazards? Either that England should destroy them herself, or you would do it, whatever number of British ships required visiting? And let me tell you the British people would bid you God speed in your noble work. Nothing can be farther from the mind of the British people than to give needless offence to their kinsmen here; and they will wonder much when they hear of your clamor about such a worthy cause. [illegible]

Horrible Affair at Des Moines, Iowa.

A JEALOUS LOVER KILLS HIS RIVAL—ATTEMPTS THE LIFE OF THE LADY AND NEARLY COMMITS SUICIDE.

A clergyman in Des Moines, Iowa, writes to his friends in this City the following account of a horrible tragedy in his town:

Des Moines, Iowa, Monday, May [illegible], 1858.

A tragical and frightful affair has just occurred in our midst. Last evening, about dusk, while sitting in my library, I heard a series of agonizing shrieks, and on running out to the gate saw Elizabeth King, a young girl whose residence is near ours, running towards the house, covered with blood. She fell before reaching the gate; we picked her up and conveyed her to her house. The only words she uttered were, "Oh God! Chandler and Rosseter are both dead." My son was off with my horse, [illegible] she had told this, and several men at once followed him. My son went more swiftly than the rest, and when on the hill which slopes down from the church, near the brick-yard, his horse shied suddenly into the copse, almost leaping over the body of Chandler, who lay there stone dead. I reached the spot five minutes later, with a lantern. Chandler was quite dead, and Rosseter lay near him, bathing the earth with his blood, and moaning, with a convulsive gasp now and then. I called for water, and flung it in his face, and questioned him. His only reply was, "Let me die," [illegible] that "he was a great sinner." I said, "Ask God's forgiveness, Charlie; man will never forgive you." He was taken into a house. The news spread like wild-fire. The Methodist meeting heard of it, and crowds continued to fill the woods and adjacent copse. Chandler was borne on a [illegible] to his house. But Rosseter still lives, but only, of course, to die by the law, if not by his wound or popular violence. It appears that Elizabeth had a long time since rejected Rosseter's suit in favor of Chandler, and he thirsted for revenge. A week ago to-day, I encountered him in the street, and expostulated with him on his reckless intemperance—a new vice with him. He declared that his rival should never marry Elizabeth, and said that he [illegible] for it was that "which [illegible]" more favor with King—the girl's father. I said, "Remember, Charlie, the [illegible] of the great day, and God's punishment." He replied, "There is no more hell than I now endure; I now suffer the worst I can suffer." It is supposed that he has been nerving himself by brandy for six or seven weeks, for this deed of murder. He [illegible] with his victim, who was a generous, open-hearted fellow, a brick-mason by trade. He ate with him last evening. After tea, Chandler and Elizabeth walked out together. Rosseter hid himself in the copse, [illegible] into the path behind them as they were walking home, and fired at Chandler, with a pistol [illegible] within an inch of his head. Chandler fell dead. Rosseter then fired at Elizabeth. She fell, but rose again. He presented his pistol again, at which she seized it, exclaiming: "Oh, Charlie, do not kill me." He fired, but the ball went through her hand and struck her shoulder, [illegible] her skull and the scalp, making two holes in her head. Rosseter then put the pistol to his own head and fell, with a horrid wound in the right side of his [illegible] from which blood flowed in great quantities. Chandler will be buried from the Church this afternoon.

Yours, [illegible]

The Late Anson G. Phelps' Will.—The bequests of the late Anson G. Phelps to public institutions are stated as follows:

To the American and Foreign Christian Union (to satisfy a mortgage on their premises)	[illegible]
The Union Theological Seminary	[illegible]
American Bible Society	[illegible]
American Board of Commissioners	[illegible]
American Home Missionary Society	[illegible]
New-York State Colonization Society	[illegible]
Southern Aid Society	[illegible]
American Tract Society	[illegible]
Central American Ed. Society	[illegible]
Institution for the Blind	[illegible]

The provisions in the will for his wife and relatives are abundant.

Mr. James L. [illegible], an old [illegible], died last week, aged [illegible]. He was [illegible] Senator. The late Bishop [illegible] his wife.

MASSACHUSETTS AFFAIRS.

Anniversary Week—Mr. Wolcott—New England Senators—The Portsmouth Custom-House—Milk and Water for Bostonians—Charlotte Cushman's Last Farewell, Positively and Absolutely—Mr. Sumner and his supposed Resignation—Mr. Prescott's Philip the Second, Volume III., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, May 31, 1858.

Anniversary Week went off very well. There was much work done, and some excitement had, but not enough to alarm people. The Abolitionists held their meetings, which, as usual, were spirited, but were of even less practical consequence than the late Southern Convention at Montgomery. The Tract Society quarrel was got over by a sort of compromise. The union was voted for another year, in the hope that sinners may repent; and then Mr. BLISS was turned out of the place he had so long filled, that of Treasurer, because of his conservative ideas. The town was quite full, and very queer specimens of humanity were some of the visitors.

The impression is very general that Mr. WOLCOTT did pocket that heavy sum which he was intrusted with to bribe members of Congress, and that he made of it his share of the capital in the firm of GARDNER, WOLCOTT & Co. He had, to be sure, some small property before he went into the bribery and corruption line, but not enough to cover a third part of what he has paid into the new house, according to all accounts. I believe he claims to have made money by doing something in indigo; but, though he is blue enough, it is notorious that nothing has been done in indigo for a long time, save to make losses. A story is told of him that shows how those who knew him well were surprised to hear he was a capitalist. When a distinguished merchant was compelled temporarily to suspend payment, some months ago, at the height of the panic, Mr. WOLCOTT said to him, patronizingly: "You should have applied to me, and I'd have helped you." "You!" said the merchant, who had had the best opportunity for knowing his circumstances; "why, I needed fifty thousand dollars in one day alone!" "Well," returned Mr. WOLCOTT, calmly, "I could have let you had that amount." A ROTHSCHILD wouldn't have carried the thing off after a cooler fashion. It is hardly possible that injustice may be done to Mr. WOLCOTT, by the belief that he pocketed $70,000 of other men's money; but, if so, he has only himself to blame for the existence of this injustice, for he has simply to give the names of the persons to whom he handed over the money as bribes, and no one will then believe that he stole it—appropriated it—I mean to his own use. Those who placed the money in his hands will never prosecute him, but as their affairs are now in the hands of assignees, perhaps we may hear more of the matter, and something to the purpose. Ex-Governor GARDNER is said to be very angry with his partner—for allowing himself to be found out.

The new Custom-House at Portsmouth, (N. H.,) the building of which was commenced on the 20th, is one of the most outrageous jobs ever conceived or executed. The amount already appropriated for it is $122,000, and it will be $200,000 by the time the building shall be finished; and yet, as far as any necessity for the edifice exists, it might as well have been built up in the thickest settlements of Coos County. It is to be 88 feet by 60, and 60 feet high, and of the very best materials, fire-proof, and all that. There will be ample sleeping room for all the officers of the establishment, as drowsy a set of useless and harmless individuals as the muddle-headed set at Salem, described by HAWTHORNE. There is no occasion for hurrying the work, as the building will be far ahead of the business of Portsmouth half a century hence.

Gov. ANTHONY'S election to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Rhode Island, is a source of unmixed satisfaction here. We all know his ability, and that in every way he is qualified for the post. He succeeds Gov. ALLEN, and when the latter gentleman shall retire, there will be not a Democratic Senator from New-England. There were six such Senators from New-England, when Gen. PIERCE was made President, with a fair prospect of the number being increased. There were one hundred votes cast in the Rhode Island Legislature when Gov. ANTHONY was chosen, and of these, only eight were given for the Democratic candidate! This happened, too, in a State which voted for Gen. PIERCE, and which had two Democratic Senators in the last two Congresses, and two Democratic Representatives, also, in the first of PIERCE'S Congresses.

RICHARD GREENOUGH'S statue of Gov. WINTHROP has been placed in the Chapel at Mount Auburn, opposite that of Judge STORY. Critics say it is a fine work.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN will appear as *Queen Katherine*, in "Henry VIII.," this evening, at the Boston. Miss CUSHMAN, it is announced, will retire from the stage at the conclusion of this engagement. I have seen as many dramatic retirements as Wamba had truces with the Infidels, and they make me feel as old as he felt.

We are more fortunate than you are in New-York, in the article of milk. It is calculated that the article is brought here pure, and is adulterated after its arrival about 25 per cent., with water, which is a harmless beverage,—but then Cochituate *does* get a little fishy at times, and raw eel in milk is not, perhaps, the happiest combination ever formed. The popular prejudice is against it. "Swill-milk" is here unknown, and if we are cheated only with water, and that merely to the extent of 25 per cent., we should indeed be unreasonable to murmur.

Some of our railroad Companies hope soon to be able to substitute coal for wood in "getting up the steam." A new locomotive on the Newburyport road, built by Mr. TARBOX, has so far succeeded with coal, as to show that a saving of 75 per cent. can be made by using it. This is said to be the most perfect coal-engine in the country.

The shoe business continues to improve in Lynn, and that fine town begins to look lively once more. Nothing more is heard of that "*strike.*"

The *Star King*, which sailed hence last week for Alexandria, took out two lots of missionaries,—first, a number of ministers and their wives, who go to Palestine; and ten passenger cars for the Pacha of Egypt's railroad. Either collection would have made the Crusaders stare, could they have seen them. The Pacha saw the ship, and hummed *Partant pour la Syrie.*

Scandal says that a rich and pious citizen of Westfield, who is equally prominent in the church and the bank, of which he is a Director, has been detected in an intrigue with a handsome woman now in bonds on the charge of counterfeiting. Gentlemen are getting to be either very wicked or very careless. They should reform in one particular or the other. Westfield is famous, not only for the growth of sinners, but for the manufacture of that kind of whip which the overseers of slaves are supposed to prefer to any other, and which in their hands is a sceptre.

Mr. SUMNER'S letter is a text on which the politicians make discourses, if they do not preach sermons. They construe it, not grammatically, but politically. They say it means resignation, and that the Senate house is destined to know the eloquent gentleman no more forever. Gov. BANKS is to be his successor, and the next election must be fought on that basis, which will require the nomination of a proper man for the Lieutenant-Governorship, as the second officer would become the first in the event of the Governor being transferred to the Senate. The place is now held by Mr. TRASK, of Springfield, an American, or Know-Nothing, who was nominated when the Banks ticket was manufactured; was, in fact, the pinch of fresh salt sprinkled on the tail of the Know-Nothing faction, when it was found a dangerous experiment to fight the battle on pure Republican principles in a State which gave Colonel FREMONT 108,000 votes. According to all usages, Mr. TRASK ought to have the nomination next time, but he's not precisely the wood whence Governors are hewn, and he'll be dropped if the prospect of his present chief's further promotion shall be uncommonly good in the autumn time. He'll fall with the leaf. The race of man, HOMER long ago told the world, is as the race of leaves, and politicians are but men. Republicanism would roar at the thought of an American becoming lord of all the land. What I saw last year, shows the estimate in which it holds Mr. TRASK. I was in the Republican head-quarters one day, at the time when the "fusion" was making its first primrose approaches, when HENRY WILSON, G. P. BURNHAM, EDWARD HAMILTON, and other Republican notabilities were present; and one of those flaming hand-bills, with which politicians gall the groundlings, was brought in to be examined, and headed "BANKS and TRASK!" calling a meeting, or for some such purpose. The very first sight of it threw all the lions in the den into a rage that would have cowed JULES GERARD himself, if he could have witnessed it. You would have thought they were about to lose their feed instead of being on the eve of rending their prey. Their manes rose, their tails lashed, their eyes glared and their teeth were displayed most savagely. They would have none of TRASK—not they; and so the handbill came out "Banks and Blank!" I think, though, they had finally to swallow the man, if they wouldn't the name. To an old stager like myself, the exhibition was as pleasant as a caricature by CRUIKSHANK, or a broadside in *Punch*. It was a little glimpse into history, an illustration of the times [illegible] than [illegible] I should say that [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] not in a way to rise [illegible] Governor BANKS, who never yet tolerated [illegible] in his [illegible], and never will do so [illegible] compel his party to place Mr. TRASK in a position which shall make him our next Governor by the voice of fate. The Governor holds his party's nose to the grindstone in fine style, and they are free to do as they please so long as they obey his orders.

MOHAMMED PASHA'S excursion "down the harbor," on the 26th, was not marked by anything particular, save that the weather was so cold that the Pasha was nearly frozen to death. He was graciously pleased to inquire what our Winters were, if that day belonged to the close of Spring. He wore a monkey jacket.

It is not believed here that we shall have a war with England, and for this, among other reasons, that we should, for the first six months of a contest, be beaten to pumice. Relatively, we are not so fit for a war with her now as we were in 1812. Weak as our navy then was, it could, had all the available vessels in it been united, have destroyed all the British vessels in American waters, and have retained command of those waters for months. Could our Navy do so now? He would be a bold man who should answer yes. Senator WILSON has done himself no good by screeching with the war-hawks of the Senate.

The "census of children" in Gloucester shows that there are in that town 2,035 persons between the ages of five and fifteen, being an increase of 72 in one year. Gloucester is the fishing town of America, so that the withdrawal of the fishing bounties does not operate badly there. The people will "still live," (and increase,) and the fish will still bite, in spite of the sectional legislation of the Senate under the lead of Mr. CLEMENT C. CLAY.

There were but 58 deaths in Boston last week, 17 of which were of children under 1 year. Fourteen persons died of consumption. But for the severity of the weather, the East wind prevailing every hour of every day, I believe, it is probable the number of deaths would have been considerably less. Boston is not a very easy city to live in, but it is a hard one to die in.

May goes out prettily with us, though the wind has got back to the East again since 8 o'clock, up to which time it was coquetting with the South like an aspirant to the Presidency. We had frost some mornings last week, and I am told there was some this morning, but I didn't see it. The apple trees are in bloom, but if white blossoms indicate no fruit, as some say is the fact, then we shall not have much of it in this vicinity in this year of grace 1858.

The third volume of Mr. PRESCOTT'S *Philip the Second* will be published some time in course of the present year, probably towards its close, making three years after the appearance of the first and second volumes. Two volumes were expected, but it seems the author prefers to give but one. This volume will bring the work down to about 1572, the year of St. Bartholomew, and that which followed Lepanto. But the subject has so many branches that it is scarcely possible that it should be within any man's power to make square work with it, so that the author may have to fall back upon some one of those branches or run ahead of his main subject. Mr. PRESCOTT expects, I understand, to complete the work in five volumes, but I think he will be a little disappointed in his expectation. On the scale which the first two volumes are written, it might be possible to get the whole work into five volumes, but it increases in importance as it goes on, as do most historical subjects. About a volume and a half have been given to the first thirteen years of Philip's reign, and that reign lasted forty-three years; and the weight of it was on the last five and twenty years, in which took place the war with England, the conquest of Portugal, the connection with the Catholic League in France, the greater part of the Dutch contest, the affair of ANTONIO PEREZ, etc., etc. A notable instance of the difference there often is between calculations and results in literary matters, is afforded by GROTE'S "Greece," which was to have been finished in eight volumes, and was only got into twelve by the omission of chapters on PLATO and ARISTOTLE, which the author had specifically promised; and even as it is, the closing part of the work is somewhat slurred over. THIERS'S work on Napoleon's Consulate and Empire is half as large again as he meant originally to make it. The history of the reign of Philip the Second is, even more than that of Napoleon, the history of the civilized world during the most important period that had occurred for centuries, and it cannot be abridged either to the reader's advantage, or to the enhancement of the writer's reputation. We, who have not access to rare works and manuscript authorities, would like to know from those who have, something of the secret causes of the events of that age, which were very different from the ostensible cause thereof. Every man who has had any thing to do with politics, knows that there is a vast difference between the popular idea of what truth is, and what truth is in reality. The history of every great age is written, but it is rarely printed. It is written by actors in it, and not by authors.

THYME.

Dr. Hare and the American Association.

NEW YORK, Friday, May 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of the obituary notice of the late Dr HARE, of Philadelphia, and your correspondent "Nassau," make conflicting statements, with regard to the appearance of the venerable and learned Doctor, before the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

By rule of that body, all topics coming before it must be of a scientific nature, and must come through the Standing Committee of that body. The Doctor wished to bring the subject of spiritualism directly before the Association. For the two reasons above, the Association refused. But after adjournment, the gentlemen comprising that Association, with Professor DAVIS in the Chair, gave the Doctor a long and patient hearing. The Assembly Room of the Capitol at Albany was well filled with a large and intelligent audience.

The Doctor went over the same ground of his celebrated lecture delivered in the Tabernacle of this City. He exhibited his "spiritoscope," which was *not* "moved intelligently without physical cause," in the presence of that audience. Neither did he claim that it was, only that *it had been* in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Many, if not all of that audience felt, as your present correspondent felt, that until they *saw* that *machine* move without visible cause, and had opportunity to examine it carefully, attentively, and for a reasonable long time, they must be excused for believing the venerable lecturer, with all his science, was deceived, or laboring under a delusion, as many a worthy man has been before his time, and probably will be hereafter. Yours, truly,

A MEMBER WHO WAS PRESENT.

Shipping Direct from Cleveland to Europe—Weather and Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 29, 1858.

Four sailing craft set sail for Europe, two of which were schooner-rigged and two were brigantine. The schooners bore the names of *D. B. Sexton* and *Correspondent*, and the brigantines those of *H. D. Hone* and *D. C. Pierce*. Two of these vessels are laden with black walnut timber, in square belts, designed for the English market; one is freighted with wheat, the fourth will take a mixed cargo from our Western ports.

This is truly a new era in our Lake commerce, although Cleveland has sent her vessels around Cape Horn, and several have heretofore been engaged in a direct trade between this port and England. Last evening the brig *C. J. Kershaw* arrived with a cargo of merchandise direct from Liverpool. It will be remembered that the *Kershaw*, on her outward passage, was pronounced at Quebec to be too shallow-built to stand the swells of the Atlantic, but she proved herself to be a most excellent sailer, and capable in every respect to traverse the ocean with equal safety and facility with any other craft; it will be remembered that she rode out one of the heaviest storms of the past season, while other and more stately appearing craft have never been heard from. It may be an enterprise of doubtful utility, but the spirit of engaging in this foreign trade is now fully up among our ship-builders and capitalists, and the expediency of the measure will be thoroughly tested before they give it up. Perhaps the lack of a home trade has induced our commercial men to try the foreign.

Cleveland feels keenly the evil times upon which we have fallen, but every one flatters himself that he is no worse off than his neighbors in other Western towns. The long-continued rains have discouraged many farmers here and elsewhere. The whole surface of the country is completely drenched, saturated and submerged. The prairies of Illinois and Iowa look like vast lakes, with a profusion of islands interspersed. Everybody vainly asks of his neighbor, "when will the rain cease?" God grant that it may soon. Yours, &c. OHIO.

At the last meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Professor Agassiz, in reply to a question from Dr. C. T. Jackson, whether the fishes of the European coast could be transplanted to the shores of America, said that it was extremely doubtful. From a general point of view he would not suppose that any family of fishes which have no representatives here could flourish on this coast; but that perhaps fish belonging to the same family with the haddock and bass might be naturalized.

YALE COLLEGE.

Death of E. S. Bartholomew—Art Exhibition—Union Regatta—Poem by Willis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, May 29, 1858.

Letters received here a day or two since from a gentleman of this City, at present traveling in Italy, bring the melancholy announcement of the death of E. S. BARTHOLOMEW, one of the most promising of our American Sculptors. Few better illustrations are afforded of the indomitable energy of genius when combined with the earnestness of the American character, than that we have in Mr. B.'s history. His early life was spent in Colchester, of this State. After removing to Hartford, where he resided previously to going abroad, his taste for the fine arts rapidly developed itself, and though in needy circumstances, with a mother and sisters dependant on him for support, he determined to go to Europe to gain an opportunity for the development of the talent of the possession of which he felt conscious. Scraping together means barely sufficient to reach his destination, he embarked for Italy in a wretched craft, and after a tedious voyage, at length reached the Old World, almost in a state of destitution. Having succeeded in making his way to Rome, his talents were not long in asserting their superiority. But eight or ten years were sufficient to bring him from this position and place him in the front rank of the American Sculptors. Some eight months since he made a brief visit to this country, returning to Italy the 9th of last December. He took out with him orders to a large amount, and in a letter lying before me, expresses the hope that a year would so far relieve the pressure of his engagements that he might be permitted to visit America again next Spring. The 28th of March, he left Rome for Naples, hoping that a disease of the throat, from which he had for some time been suffering and which probably was a remote result of a violent attack of small-pox, experienced some years previously, would be alleviated by the change of atmosphere. Only two days before his death, he rode out for the purpose of changing his boarding place. Immediately afterwards he suffered a relapse, and died Sunday, the 2d of May. He was buried in Naples, Tuesday, the 4th of May. During his illness he received every attention from his American friends. Two English physicians also attended him gratuitously. While residing in Rome, Mr. B. led the choir in the American Chapel. The works by which he is most extensively known, are the statue of Washington, in Baltimore, and "Eve," the property of a gentleman in Philadelphia. The public know him only by his works. His personal acquaintances, of whom he has a number in this city, express the highest admiration of his character as a man. While he possessed warm impulses and a highly sensitive nature, he was at the same time perfectly free from those peculiarities which so often unfortunately mark men of his genius. Yale College feels a peculiar interest in this sad occurrence, as two of the works which have most lately passed under his hands were destined for the halls of one of her literary societies, Linonia ——. The works referred to are copies of two antiques, "Demosthenes" and "Sophocles"—the one in the Museum of the Vatican, and the other in the Lateran Museum at Rome. D. C. GILMAN, Esq., when in Rome some months since, was commissioned by the Linonian Society to procure some ornaments which should be in keeping with the purposes for which their hall was designed. On naming the subject to Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, he entered into the project with great zeal and interest, and suggested the two above-named antiques as exceedingly appropriate. He was immediately commissioned to execute copies, and but a few weeks since a letter was received from him announcing their completion. These statues are now expected daily, and as their arrival will be an event in the history of the College, it has been determined to celebrate it in an appropriate manner. For this purpose an Exhibition of Art has been projected, the arrangements for which are already far advanced. Inasmuch as the Exhibition is designed for the benefit of the College and its community at large, the Resident Committee is made up of Brothers Linonians and gentlemen belonging to the city. Among them are, President Woolsey, Professors Olmsted, E. E. Salisbury, B. Silliman, Jr.; Messrs. A. N. Skinner, F. J. Betts, R. S. Fellowes, H. C. Kingsley, D. G. Mitchell, W. L. Kingsley and D. C. Gilman. The Non-resident Committee consists of His Excellency, W. A. Buckingham, of Norwich; D. W. Coit, Esq., of Norwich; the Hon. H. C. Deming, of Hartford; the Hon. C. J. McCurdy, of Lyme; Professor S. F. B. Morse, of Poughkeepsie; and R. Sanford, Esq., of New-York. The Exhibition is to be in Calliope Hall, in the Alumni building, a room admirably adapted for such a use. It is proposed to open the Exhibition the middle of June, and to continue it until after Commencement, closing August 14. The rare paintings already pledged, both by those residing in this city and abroad, promise a display which will be no ordinary attraction to those who may visit the city during the Summer. In their circular, the Committee solicit the loan of meritorious works in any department of the fine-arts, from the friends of the College and the lovers of art generally. They pledge themselves to take the utmost care of the collection, and to make all arrangements for packing, transporting and insuring whatever works may be intrusted to their care, without any expense to the owner. D. C. GILMAN, Esq., is Secretary of the Executive Committee. Professor E. E. SALISBURY, than whom no more appropriate one could have been chosen, is to deliver a discourse at the opening of the Exhibition. It is expected a course of lectures on Art will follow.

As another attraction for those intending to attend the Commencement Exercises the present Summer, I may mention that Mr. BUTLER, the author of *Nothing to Wear*, who was appointed to deliver the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, has not only signified his determination to accept the appointment, but has also expressed a willingness to occupy the whole evening. This arrangement will not only be agreeable to those expecting to listen to Mr. B., but as matters have turned out as regards the orator appointed to share in the responsibility of the occasion, delivers the Society from some embarrassment. Prof. FELTON, of Cambridge, had accepted the invitation, but his health obliging him to go to Europe, it became necessary to appeal to his substitute, Judge W. D. STRONG, of Pennsylvania. The latter gentleman declined the honor, and a gap would have been left which it might have been difficult to fill had it not been for the present arrangement.

Wherever the English Universities are known their regattas are heard of. The contests, in past years, between Harvard and Yale, have given some celebrity to the navies of these two Colleges, and those who feel at all interested in sports of this character will be rejoiced to hear that all the preliminary arrangements have been made for a Union Regatta, which it is intended shall become a permanent institution. The project was first broached by circular letters from Harvard to all Colleges whose situation permits them to maintain a navy. These letters met with a cordial response, and last Wednesday delegates from Harvard, Trinity and Brown met here, and after due consultation, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there be a regatta instituted between the Colleges of the Union, and that at each regatta the time of the next regatta be determined.

Resolved, That the regatta this year take place on Friday, July 23, at 4½ P. M.

Resolved, That it take place at Springfield, *provided* the city holds out sufficient pecuniary inducements.

Resolved, That the following be the Regatta rules.

The race shall be by undergraduates of the College (meaning, by undergraduates, the four classes in the Academical Department.)

Each College shall enter as many boats as they wish. Boats may carry coxswains or not, as they please.

The course shall be three statute miles in length, and two courses shall be previously surveyed; the one straight, the other 1½ miles and repeat—entire to be rowed according to the day.

The position of the boats shall be determined by lot.

An allowance of 12 seconds per oar shall be made in favor of smaller boats.

Any boat crossing another's bow so as to make her thereby alter her course, shall be disqualified to take the prize.

Each College entering shall appoint an umpire—those umpires shall choose a referee.

A set of silk colors, with a suitable inscription, shall be procured by a committee to be presented to the winning boat, the expenses thereof not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be paid as an entrance fee by the boats entering the regatta.

The vacation at Dartmouth prevented the attendance of any delegate from that college. Columbia College had no delegate present, but it is believed both of these colleges, as well as Bowdoin College and the University of Pennsylvania will take part in the regatta. It is expected that the hotel proprietors at Springfield will contribute liberally toward the necessary expenses, and that the railroads will issue excursion tickets, as is customary in such cases. Physical training is too much neglected in our institutions of learning, and it is to be hoped that this regatta, by becoming a permanent institution, will draw more attention to this manly exercise than it has hitherto received.

MONDAY, May 31.—We are beginning to see the fruits of the revival of the last term in the number yesterday propounded for admission to the church. The numbers are as follows:

From the Law Department	1	Sophomores	11
Seniors	16	Freshmen	17
Juniors	13		—
		Total	58

A number of the students have also made professions of religion at their respective homes.

The editors of the Yale *Literary Magazine* in the junior class issue the first number, for which they are responsible, with a commendable degree of punctuality. It contains, among other articles, a poem by N. P. WILLIS never before published.

The Georgia papers are divided in opinion on the subject of the lotteries in that State. The recent action of Mayor Tiemann has stirred up a hornet's nest. The Atlanta *American* calls the lotteries "illicit gambling concerns" and "swindling shops," and declares their days are numbered.

[illegible] Opera Scheme.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement of the Barnum-Lumley Opera speculation which you published some days ago, and which the *Herald* (knowing nothing about the matter) promptly pooh-poohed, turns out to be correct. Mr. BARNUM'S card is before the public; and the Musical communities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia are particularly appealed to to lend their patronage to a scheme which is certainly dazzling. Would it not be well, however, to ask ourselves a few questions concerning the desirableness of this large importation of artists before we promise too eagerly to subscribe for tickets at five dollars a night? May we not, with the best of intentions, pay too much for our whistle?

Mr. LUMLEY'S Company is undoubtedly a fine one, and composed of artists who are preeminently popular. It may, therefore, be considered the best for American purposes. PICCOLOMINI and GIUGLINI are its great lights—and their youthful voices would commend them to the favor of our public. TITIENS, in a higher and colder walk of art, has obtained a newspaper reputation, which may or may not be confirmed. Let us, however, for the sake of argument, throw in TITIENS. Here, then, we have three artists—two soprani and one tenor—of admitted reputations. For their services Mr. BARNUM proposes to tax the patrons of the Opera to the tune of five dollars a night.

To this it comes in the end. Mr. LUMLEY has no general artists superior to those now in this country; and, I may add, that in the same number of years he has not had better than we have had.

Have you, Sir, looked into the prospectus? Have you noticed the insolent assumption that we are helpless and destitute in art-matters, and that it is absolutely necessary to fit out an expedition, complete in all its departments, like those sent from a civilized to a savage land? Not only are we to have the "grand opera and ballet" artists, but we are to be favored with Mr. LUMLEY'S conductor, (who enjoys the enviable reputation of being the worst in London—unless, indeed, he sends us ARDITI, our old chef—who was not considered good enough in New-York, but succeeded in London;) with the principal solo players from his orchestra; with the principal members of his chorus; with his entire music; his costly wardrobe; his properties; and, lastly, his scene painters! It bespeaks a wonderful amount of confidence in our resources as a nation, that Mr. LUMLEY did not bargain for the transfer of his lamp-lighters, his door-keepers and his scene-shifters. He will, of course, bring over his posters ready printed, and his play bills with "Vivat Regina" at the bottom, and his apple stands to line the footpaths, and a man with baked potatoes to ply a humble vocation at the corner.

What necessity have we for this heavy importation, amounting to a hundred and forty-eight persons (half of them servants of course?) Not the slightest in the world. We have two conductors in this city, MAX MARETZEK and CARL ANSCHUTZ, either of whom is better than any Mr. LUMLEY can bring, unless indeed, he secures the services of COSTA. Our solo players are so good, that JULLIEN (who fell into the error of importing half a hundred) declared that he did not wish better. Our chorus is not very good; nor is Mr LUMLEY'S; they are probably equal in ability. With regard to music, the library of the Academy of Music, or the private collections of Messrs. ULLMAN and MARETZEK, contain all the operas that are now popular—with the single exception of the Italian version of BALFE'S "Bohemian Girl." With regard to wardrobe, that at the Academy of Music is splendid and complete. In "properties" we are not quite so particular in this country as they are in England, and Mr. LUMLEY might bring a few baskets-full for our instruction. As for scenery, I have no hesitation in saying that we shall be able not only to astonish Mr. LUMLEY, but also Mr. LUMLEY'S artists. I am not at all unmindful of the splendid scenic productions of Her Majesty's Theatre when I make this assertion. But I know also that there is no theatre in Europe which possesses finer scenery than does our Academy. There is not much of it, but it will be sufficient for the ten operas which Mr. LUMLEY proposes to play.

Was I not right in saying that we are to pay five dollars apiece for hearing three singers? But I have not mentioned the Ballet—that pet attraction of an aristocracy past the middle age, but yet vicious. Hitherto we have denied the soft impeachment of twinkling legs, and have failed to appreciate that stimulating "poetry of motion" which bald-headed Peers discover through the powerful glasses of their lorgnettes. We are behind the age in this matter, no doubt; and if Mr. LUMLEY supplies the same conveniences for going behind the scenes of the Academy that he does at his London establishment, we may pick up something of this special knowledge. It is certain that all attempts at ballet have failed heretofore, particularly when introduced at the Opera. As a separate entertainment it succeeds no better;—witness the Ronzani Troupe, which, when it came here, was probably the best and most complete Ballet company in the world. It failed, and Mr. LUMLEY'S ballet will fail,—at least that is my humble opinion. Of one thing I am certain, the Academy of Music will lose many of its best patrons if this new feature be thrust upon the stage; and at all events it is so clearly a superfluity that it is a shame to tax the opera-goers with its support.

Dispensing thus, as we can well afford to do, with 145 out of 148 artists of the budget, is it worth while to pay five dollars for hearing the remaining three? Are they so much better than SONTAG, ALBONI, BOSIO, GRISI, MARIO, SALVI, RONCONI, FORMES, and a score of others who have played with good operatic support, at a dollar and two dollars? Do we not propose to pay too much for our whistle?

AN OPERA-GOER.

Bribery in Wisconsin—A Word or Two in Behalf of the Model State.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read two articles in your paper of May 21, entitled "Wholesale Corruption," and "Smooth Phrases." Now, Mr. Editor, I am a *Wisconsinner* myself, and though *my sins consist* in no part of bribery, given or received, I beg leave to say a word in extenuation of the facts you have commented on; for facts they are, I have no doubt.

But let me premise that "Lord BYRON," as we call Mr. President KILBOURN, is an *original* genius, and just the man to do up the "Smooth phrases." He is a grandson of "Poor JOHN FITCH," the *original* inventor of Steam Navigation, and has a good sprinkling of the inventive faculty of his illustrious progenitor. He has hit upon a decided improvement upon the old method, which was to employ the most loquacious and influential members of the Legislature as *counsel* to advocate and vote for a doubtful claim, which was always made large enough to cover such contingencies, thus: If a man had a doubtful claim for $1,000, he had only to call it $10,000, distribute $5,000 of it amongst members as counsel fees, and bag $5,000 himself. I have seen members stand in their places and advocate claims for five to ten per cent. of whatever they might get through the Legislature. Indeed, the time has been when it was nearly impossible for an honest claimant to get his just dues but by some such process, and I fear it is not much better now, and all persons having claims against the State of Wisconsin, whether bogus or *bona fide*, are bound to give thanks to Mr. KILBOURN for his improved method of *saying* things, if not of *doing* them.

In regard to the recent division of plunder in Wisconsin, *our legislators and State officers* very naturally inquired of their own mind what right a railroad company had to such a "*pecuniary compliment*" from Congress, more than themselves. "It is to aid the company in building a road," says the M. C. "But why bestow a gratuity upon a company for building a railroad, more than upon an individual for building a mill, or a hotel, or clearing up a new farm? We have done all these things without any 'pecuniary compliment' of this kind."

"But the railroad is a public convenience, and enhances the value of property in its vicinity."

"The same is true of a mill or a factory, or a block of stores."

"Yes; but these roads would not pay without the gratuities."

"The best reason in the world, then, why they should not be constructed. *Do you call yourselves* statesmen and bestow 'pecuniary compliments' upon companies of men to induce them to engage in a losing business? For what are you United States Senators and Representatives hanging about every State and Territorial Legislature that has a grant of this kind to appropriate, but to nurse your own 'pecuniary compliments' and to enforce a 'reciprocal liberality' previously expressed or understood? No, gentlemen; we understand the thing; it is a conspiracy between you and railroad speculators to plunder the public domain, and we have just as good a right to it as you and your accomplices; *now, divide*, or we will recede the grant."

[Railroad men and Congress men aside.

"Get us tight—what shall we do?"

"Propitiate their feelings as easily as we can."

Such, doubtless, was the reasoning of our Legislature and State officers, and such the comments of the original operators upon the instance of that reasoning. They might, and perhaps did go further, and reason that the grant being a clean steal from the people, it ought all to go to propitiate their feelings; but as this was supposed to be impossible, the next best thing that could be done was for the representatives of the people to get as large a share of it as possible; for clearly, the more widely the plunder would be distributed, the more nearly [illegible] original owners. You will observe that the distribution was conducted strictly upon the representative principle. Members of the Assembly who represented but few, received but $5,000; Senators who represented many, received $10,000; whilst the Governor, who represented the whole State, received $50,000. Say what you will, Mr. Editor, I do not see how, under the circumstances, they could have devised a more equitable rule by which the plunder should revert, proximately, to the original owners.

I am not an over-modest son of Wisconsin, and yet I claim for her the "proud preeminence" in corruption and bribery, which you award to her. To say nothing of the numerous railroad grants by which Congressmen have made fortunes, and the people been robbed of their inheritance, the recent attempt to bribe the people of Kansas to bow their necks to a fundamental law which they detest, by the offer of a few million acres of extra lands, distances all competition. Wisconsin, I admit, is some pumpkins when viewed by herself; but, beside the Federal Government, she is but a grain of mustard seed. The evil originated in Congress, and every grant of the kind, if its history were known, would present a similar concentration of corruption and bribery; and it is amazing that the people of the United States will sit still and see the inheritance of their children thus coolly divided up between members of Congress, railroad speculators, and State politicians, under the shallow pretext of aiding in the construction of railroads.

BADGER.

Southern Sophistries Concerning the Slave-Trade—Nice Distinctions.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Is the apprentice system—that is, importing Africans or Asiatics, as apprentices, into the West Indies or the United States—a Slave-trade? If it is, then Great Britain commenced it—France adopts it; and all the regulations and treaties to suppress the African Slave-trade are a ridiculous and costly farce. The sooner the shallow hypocrisy is ended, the better for all the nations of Christendom. For the attempt to enforce these treaties must produce contention and war. No nation of the least independence or dignity will submit to have enforced towards her, a treaty which is practically violated by the party attempting to enforce it. It is a mere insolence to claim of others the fulfillment of an agreement violated by the party claiming it. In our judgment, the whole apprentice system is nothing but the renewal of the Slave-trade. The free negroes, French or English, in the West Indies, will not labor. Efficient voluntary free African labor is discovered to be one of the myths of a fanciful humanity. To obtain coerced African labor for the cultivation of the great tropical productions so essential to the progress and civilization of the world, is the object of the apprentice system. The African is a slave in his own country—sold as a slave—bought as a slave; and whatever may be the forms adopted to introduce him as a slave in the West Indies, a slave he will be, and a slave he ought to be. If he is not a slave by name, he is yet linked to the most cruel of all bondages, where interest is, to a degree, opposed to humanity. His master is interested only to get out of him the greatest quantity of labor in a limited time; and all that care which our Slavery throws over the slave, in sickness or old age—all that moderation as to his labor, and that regard for his health, comfort and happiness, which Slavery exerts from interest itself, is lost to the unhappy apprentice. But whether in this shape, or as it exists here, we do not doubt that, practically, all Africans introduced into the West Indies—French or English—are slaves, and are brought there because they can furnish the coerced labor of slaves.

If this is a correct view of the importation of Africans under the name of apprentices, into the West Indies, with what grace can France or England presume to talk of suppressing the African Slave-trade? They have revived it, and to them must the world be indebted for its renewal amongst the nations of the world. Can the statesmen of these nations be so silly as to suppose that other nations, interested in the tropical productions, will stand still and see them stock their colonies with African labor, and thereby undersell them in the markets of the world, whilst they shall make no efforts to keep up their equality (or monopoly, if you please to call it) in affording these productions. The jugglery of parchment and paper can do a great deal when backed by force; but force in such an enterprise can only end in shame and discomfiture.

But let us take the other horn of the dilemma. Let us suppose that the importation of Africans from the coast of Africa is not the African Slave-trade. Then what right has Great Britain to attempt to prevent it? What right has even the United States to attempt to control it, in the ports of the United States? May not a vessel be fitted out in broad day, in any port of the United States, to bring in emigrants or apprentices from Africa, as freely as vessels are daily fitted out to bring in emigrants from Europe? What law of the United States does such an enterprise violate? Nothing is more common than for agents of manufacturing mills at the North, to go to Europe or Canada, and to import into the United States hundreds of laborers, apprenticed for a certain term to work in their mills. Shall not the agriculturist of the South have the privilege to do the same thing on the coast of Africa? Apprenticed Africans are not slaves. The trade is not a Slave-trade. It is not illegal—it is not in conflict with any of our treaties with France or England, who do the same thing. It is not piracy. It is a fair, lawful transaction, open to the people of the United States, and may be promoted by the legislation of the States. An African is as free to emigrate to the United States as a European, and an American ship can as lawfully bear him over the Atlantic as bring a European. The ship is as sacred from search or seizure as if loaded with palm oil or cotton. It is in this view that the insolence of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, in stopping and searching our coasters, is most flagrant. Suppose the allegation to be true that apprenticed Africans are being brought over from Africa to the Southern ports of the United States, what right has Great Britain to interfere? We are only doing what she and France are doing; and, on their high authority, are in no way engaged in the African Slave-trade. If her cruisers saw American ships in the Gulf of Mexico loaded down to the gunwales with Africans, what ought they to presume? Why, that we are importing apprentices from a barbarous and bloody destiny, to the mild dominion of the Southern planter. We are imitating their example. We are as full of philanthropy, and as faithful to our treaty obligations as they are. Instead of firing into our ships, they should see in them the reflex of their own pure and high humanity, and cheer them on to their destined homes. But if they intend to fabricate one code of morals and law for us, and another for their own use and that of France—if, with similar treaties with France, they neither on the coast of Africa, nor near Guadaloupe or Martinique, think proper to interfere with French ships loaded with Africans, but turn their interference and supervision only to the waters and ships of the United States—if, when they import African apprentices from Sierre Leone into Jamaica, it is lawful and just, and humane, and in no sense the African Slave-trade; but when citizens of the United States import them from the same vicinage, it is cruel and barbarous, and so flagrant a violation of the laws *prohibiting the African Slave-trade, as to justify their* interposition on our coast by cannon-ball and the halter—we can only say, go on! The people of the United States—the people of the Southern States—understand the game, and will most assuredly defeat it.

An Independent Southern Organ—Fearful Assault Upon the North.

From the Mobile Mercury, May 24.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES AND SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.—The New-York *Times* is edited by a corps of men whose knowledge is evidently Cyclopædianic—or, perhaps we should say, Cyclopean—so wonderful is its extent, so awful its profundity and so brilliant are its scintillations in the process of being worked up into double-columned editorials. They can not only give us long and learned dissertations on everything that exists, but they can also *spin off at a moment's* notice the most ingenious and astonishing impromptus on a great variety of matters that never did and never can exist. They can tell you the merits of any question, however intricate and knotty, at a single glance, and decide with equal facility on the tendency and significance of affairs that are taking place at the "farthest end" or at the antipodes, as in the immediate vicinity of their sanctum in Park Row, New-York.

These remarkable geniuses have been exercising their wits of late—say about three times a week—on the present and prospective condition of the Slave-holding States in general, and on the purposes and utility of our Southern Conventions in particular. Our last Montgomery Convention especially—notwithstanding they dispatched a reporter a thousand miles to take note of its proceedings—most decidedly fails to meet their approbation.

They communicate the surprising information, as original as it is edifying, that the Southern people are fond of *talking*—too fond of abstractions and that they are not sufficiently *practical*—in a word, that they are decidedly "slow." In other words, because every Southern town and village does not contain a "Wall-street," where a den of thieves, calling themselves "brokers" and "bankers," every day congregate for a grand gambling and swindling match—because our papers are not filled with some astonishing SCHUYLER or HUNTINGTON exposure, or with the sayings and doings of an assembly of some new-fangled, *social and religious brotherhood or sisterhood of lunatics* and bedlamites, bent on reforming the world, the moon and the stars, and *recreating God's creation* over again—because we have no "ninety-columned Dailies," overrunning and reeking with a chaos of crime and folly in every stage of wickedness and depravity—we are, *therefore*, not a "practical people!"

If to be "fast" the Southern people must have their Rev. Infidel Theodore Parkers, their Rev. Harlequin Ward Beechers, *their societies of women* dressed in epicene apparel, strolling and vagabondizing over the country, prating of women's rights and of the beauties of Free-Loveism, and if the very genius of tomfoolery, in all its phases and varieties, is to be worshipped as the Jupiter Optimus Maximus of their religion, then we earnestly hope that, for a very long time to come, the "abstractionists" and "impractical" people of the South will remain "abstractionists," "impractical" and "slow."

These very facetious people of the TIMES very facetiously inform us that though we of the Southern Convention may *debate* about the Slave-trade, and discuss the probable effects of its reëstablishment to our heart's content, yet, should we ever go so far as to attempt to carry our views into effect, *they*—the people of the North—and Europe would certainly "*prevent it, as they would prevent any other crime of equal magnitude.*"

Who will deny now that these New-York editors are very amusing and entertaining writers? The idea of such a Europe as that in which an England rules and riots in India, an Austria holds a rod of iron over enslaved dependencies, and a NAPOLEON III. wields the sceptre of a despot; where the worst form of *real Slavery exists that the sun looks down upon*—the idea, we say, of such a Europe, which is at this very moment buying and stealing both black and white slaves, and conveying them to her West India Colonies, combining with the Northern "Plug Uglies" to "*prevent*" the South from doing *anything* which she, in the exercise of her own good pleasure, might elect to do—is, to say the least of it, [illegible] refreshing and rich. [illegible] We are really in sober earnest.—We think we may safely prophesy that the most serious "prevention" which they will ever entertain, will be confined to the battling of the "bulls and bears" in Wall-street—affairs in which pocket-philanthropy and the patriotism of an empty purse are the only motives of action.

THE BORDER WARFARE IN KANSAS.

Full Particulars of the Acts of Montgomery's Men—Five Free-State Men Killed in Linn County, and Five Others Wounded.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, Monday, May 24, 1858.

MONTGOMERY'S mounted corps at Sugar Creek are undoubtedly a small band of highwaymen, and we hope that no respectable New-York or St. Louis journal will undertake to apologize for their petty rascalities. But the attempt to fasten their acts upon the Free-State men of the Territory is simply absurd. They are a few congregated bad men who levy black-mail indiscriminately. Let me mention one or two of their late exploits: A Kentuckian of the name of QUISENBURY, (the name may not be spelled correctly,) a stranger in the Territory, was traveling in the neighborhood of Sugar Creek, when he was set upon by a band of these marauders. He was in search of a claim to settle upon, with his family, having previously sold his property in Kentucky. With one pistol to his breast and one to his side they interrogated him as to his business. Pretending to be dissatisfied with his answers, they ordered him to open a small valise which he carried in his hand. He was not sufficiently prompt it seems, so they snatched it from him and opened it themselves. It contained his clothing and $300 in gold coin, the latter in a pocket book. They took both the money and clothes, and as they rode off told him to leave the Territory. In the act of dismounting one of them had inadvertently dropped two newspapers—they had fallen out of his pocket—which QUISENBURY picked up when they had gone out of sight. The name DYER—a name conspicuous in Montgomery's band—was written on both papers. This is the substance of a statement in detail made under oath by QUISENBURY, before the Grand Jury recently convened at Fort Scott; and upon which an indictment for robbery against DYER was found immediately. My informant, who is a gentleman of position, (in politics a Free-State Democrat,) assured me that the Republicans were represented on the Grand Jury of which he also was a member, and present when QUISENBURY gave his statement.

But the calendar of their crimes contains worse acts than this. In the case of QUISENBURY, they robbed a poor man and a stranger. Fortunately they did not search his person. He had about a hundred dollars in his pocket, with which he has since purchased a claim. They merely robbed the poor man, but in a more recent case they exhibited the most brutal conduct. While plundering the house of a Free-State man, they encountered some slight resistance from his wife—slight, indeed, it must have been—who, it seems, is a woman of spirit. The brutal scoundrels avenged themselves, by compelling her, under pain of instant death, to strip naked and pace up and down for a stated time between their ranks. Did woman ever yet endure such degradation in a Christian land? The most lustful tribe of Indians, whose prisoners ran the gauntlet of the double file, would scorn such hideous and unmanly cruelty towards a woman. The precedent was furnished by the Sepoys of Delhi and Cawnpore, but they are fanatical idolaters, who adore VISHNU, the libidinous and destroying God.

The outrage which I have briefly described is of such an aggravated and unusual character, that its reality may be questioned. I do not doubt it, though by no means disposed to be credulous. It is true my informant was not an eye-witness, but he is a Free-State leader, and he feels so deeply in relation to these Fort Scott matters, that he has called on Gov. DENVER and offered him the services of any number of Free-State men which might be necessary for the extirpation of the miscreants. The Free State Party regard them with abhorrence.

It is somewhat strange that Gov. DENVER refuses to summon the military at Fort Scott to assist in capturing MONTGOMERY and his handful of brigands. He says the troops are inefficient in the case. If they march to a certain place, they find nobody there whom they want to find, the guilty anticipating the visit by flight. It must be confessed that, heretofore, the army has been too freely used by the civil power in Kansas, and it is only under extraordinary circumstances that its employment is justifiable in aid of the constable or sheriff. It may be that prudence forbids its employment now for the purpose of restoring law and order in Linn and Bourbon Counties. But the Governor is indisposed to take any action in the matter, and this exposes him to a very grave suspicion.

From the Lawrence Republican, Extra, May 28.

MONEKA, Linn Co., K. T., Thursday, May 20, 1858.

Yesterday a party of Pro-Slavery men from Missouri, came into the "Trading Post," situated on the military road leading from Fort Scott to Fort Leavenworth, where it crosses the Osage river, about three miles from the State line. They were not seen till they emerged from the timber and rode up to the store. Here they took Mr. G. W. ANDREWS and JOHN F. CAMPBELL prisoners. They then started on the road towards Kansas City. They overtook here a Mr. STILWELL, from Sugar Mound, who was going to the river for a load of provisions. They took him prisoner, and ordered the others to get into his wagon and ride. In a half a mile further they came to a missionary by the name of Rev. CHARLES READ. They ordered him into the wagon and dismissed ANDREWS. They continued on for two miles and a half, when they had taken 11 men.

These men had been taken when at their work, without resistance and unarmed, and had never been implicated in the troubles in Kansas. They were conservative men.

On arriving at a deep ravine, in a skirt of timber, the commander called a halt. The prisoners were formed into line, about five yards in advance of the horsemen.

The command was given to "Present arms—fire!" Every man dropped. Four were killed dead—all but one of the others were badly wounded. The ruffians then wheeled their horses and galloped off. In a few minutes three of them returned, and searched their victims for money. They kicked the men, and rolled them over very roughly to see if they were dead. Finding one only slightly wounded, a ruffian put a revolver to his ear and fired, remarking that he had always *found that* the most certain shot he could make. He took the key of the safe out of CAMPBELL'S pocket, saying "there was money in that safe, and he would come back some night and get it."

The names of the killed are:

1. WILLIAM STILLWELL, of Sugar Mound, recently from Iowa. He is a young man, with a young and beautiful wife, and two young children. He felt perfectly safe, remarking to a companion that "he was a Free Mason;" and it is said that a Free Mason, Dr. HAMILTON, of Fort Scott, shot him. He was killed with a double-barreled shot-gun, loaded with pistol balls, the charge entering his left breast. He was highly esteemed in this neighborhood, and his death will be avenged.
2. PATRICK ROSS was an Irishman, and had been *driven from his claim on the Little Osage by the* same gang.
3. Mr. COLPETZER was a farmer from Pennsylvania.
4. MICHAEL ROBINSON the same, from Iowa.
5. JOHN F. CAMPBELL, a store-keeper, from Pennsylvania. He was a young man highly esteemed, and had no family.

The wounded are WILLIAM HAIRGROVE and his brother, ASA HAIRGROVE, formerly of Georgia, who came here to live in a Free State. This is the head and front of their offending. Also, the Rev. CHARLES READ, a Baptist preacher from Wisconsin, who moved into that place a week ago. He was badly wounded and crept into the woods and was not found till morning. AMOS HALL and his brother, AUSTIN HALL, who was not hurt, but fell from prudential reasons. CHAS. SNYDER was slightly hurt in the leg and back.

The ruffian band was led by BROCKETT, of Fort Scott, and accompanied by Dr. HAMILTON and others of that place, who have made themselves notorious for two years past. There were twenty-five in all, and they were well acquainted with the men whom they killed, excepting STILLWELL. Eight of them lived in Kansas, and seventeen in Missouri. Most of those seventeen lived in and around Westport. This place was the Border-Ruffian head-quarters in 1856, having a blue lodge, and being the rendezvous of the Southern army of invasion under Gen. CLARK, and the secret chamber of the "Council of Ten," who decided the fate of prisoners and of settlers during that gloomy year.

The murders were committed yesterday at one o'clock. The news spread like wild-fire over the country, and before midnight three hundred armed men had assembled at the trading post. Scouts were sent into Missouri, but no clue could be found of their retreat. Most of the people in the State condemned the act, and were willing we should take them if we could. It is supposed the ruffians are at Westport, and our men are marching on that place, with the intention of taking them—peaceably if we can, and forcibly if we must. Captain MONTGOMERY and his men are here. The other citizens generally are not organized. There are no arms in the country except sporting-guns, and not half of the men have those. Brig.-Gen. MCDANIEL is with the company, but having no military knowledge, he does not attempt any organization or discipline. The men, however, being determined to fight, will go on, whether they have officers or not.

E. B. MITCHEL is taking an honorable part, and is aiding Gen. MCDANIEL.

Drs. BANFORD and WEAVER attended the wounded men.

The ruffians swear there shall be no crops raised in Linn County this year, so you will see the necessity of sending us some arms. Crowds of men assembled who could not go for want of them. The old men were on hand to steady the boys, for it has come to this, that every man must fight or run. I noticed Mr. WATTLES, the Rev. Mr. ADDIS, Mr. AUSTIN, and several others of the old citizens and old men. A few of the timid may leave, but the general feeling is life or death in Kansas.

Preparations in Missouri for a Border War.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 31.

Thirty boxes of muskets have been shipped from Jefferson City to the Border Counties, in charge of Quartermaster-General HALKENY and Inspector General BLAKEY, with the inferred design of repelling the invasion of Missouri by marauding bands from Kansas. It is probable that the militia in some of the Western Counties may be called out.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.—As the 6 P. M. train on the Hudson River Railroad was passing near Seventy-ninth-street, Monday evening, a man named James Johnson threw himself upon the track. Officer Wilson, of the Twenty-second Ward, happened to see him, and succeeded in pulling him off the track just in time to save his life. The rescued individual swore roundly at the officer for his impertinent interference, and immediately attempted to swallow the contents of a phial of sulphuric acid. The officer wrenched the poison from the man's hand, and then took him to the Station-house, where he was locked up. He refused to give any reason for the attempt on his life.

[illegible] is rising in its place a handsome [illegible] The Times Buildings, at the [illegible] of the block, facing the City Hall, are an [illegible] the best [illegible] in the City. [illegible] newspaper establishments have usually been in dark [illegible] streets, and their editorial offices in dark, [illegible] rooms, at the upper end of several flights of [illegible]. The "Great Thunderer" of the British [illegible] could unearth [illegible] is printed in a dark, frowning building [illegible] a New-York [illegible] would hardly deign to [illegible] as free lodgings. A new fashion has now commenced in this respect, and although [illegible] have had occasion to visit [illegible] have not found it the most [illegible] in the world, yet we are glad that our [illegible] neighbors around the corner [illegible] of their architectural scroll-work [illegible]. Our good-natured cotemporary [illegible] us to say that this voluntary [illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 1, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Receipts, 60 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate, and prices are unaltered. We quote Java at 16½c.@18c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@13c.; Laguayra at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Rio at [illegible]@11½c.; St. Domingo at 9c.@9½c.; and Bahia at [illegible]. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son report that the week's receipts comprise 8,482 bags of Rio; the sales, 7,[illegible] bags of the same kind, including 2,600 bags—the cargo of the Union, yesterday—leaving the stock on hand to-day, 42,241 bags, including 22,[illegible] bags Rio.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, June 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Java, pockets	21,000	10,500	—
Manila, pockets	—	—	400
St. Domingo, bags	7,344	700	12,761
Other kinds, bags	1,900	4,000	1,250
Total bags	31,240	15,200	15,421

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics.

	Rio.	Other kinds.
Imports during May	11,300	11,488
Sales during May	6,[illegible]	2,900
Stock, June 1, 1858	12,000	7,000
Stock, June 1, 1857	21,030	2,080
Imports, Jan. 1 to May 31, 1858	37,182	27,715
Imports, Jan. 1 to May 31, 1857	52,906	13,140

COTTON—Is in moderate request at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bales, in lots, including Middling Upland at 11½c.@11¾c., and do. Gulf at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Are generally in slack request, and buyers have any existing advantage.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat firmer to-day, for State and Western Flour, in view of the light receipts, (comprising only 7,187 bbls., of all kinds, since noon of yesterday,) and the prevalence of a good inquiry for home use and for shipments. Sales, 14,300 bbls.

Superfine State, ₩ bbl.	$3 80@$3 85
Extra State	3 92½@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 4 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	4 20@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues in demand at former prices. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at from $4@$5 40 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is depressed and declining. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $4 40@$4 70 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 25 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter, in puncheons, commands $18 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and is in good request at uniform rates. The receipts since noon of yesterday embrace only 9,625 bushels—all by the Hudson River boats. The sales reach 72,500 bush., including White Canadian at $1 03@$1 08, Red Western at 94c.@$1, Milwaukee Club at 85c.@87c., chiefly at 85c., and Chicago Spring at 78c.@82c. ₩ bushel. Corn is also less plenty, and is in demand at buoyant prices. The receipts since noon of yesterday add up only 21,165 bushels, while the sales amount to 40,000 bushels, at 60c.@63c. for unsound, 66c.@70c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western, and 68½c. for white Western, ₩ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bushels at 65½c.@66c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in slack request at 50c.@60c., chiefly within the range, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, 70c.@78c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in better request and are held with more firmness. Receipts since noon of yesterday 7,000 bushels. The sales reported to-day have been at 42c.@43c., for Western; 40c.@42c. for State; 36c.@39c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 27c.@32c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

HAY—The market has been very freely supplied during the week, with bale Hay, which has been in moderate request, at uniform prices for the better descriptions. The receipts of loose and salt Hay have been generally limited. Toward the close, however, the former became plentier and cheaper, with a slack demand. The sales of Salt Hay were light, at old figures. Straw has been sparingly dealt in during the week. We quote: Bale Hay, 40c.@70c. Loose Hay, 50c.@65c.; and Salt Hay, 40c.@45c. ₩ 100 lbs. Bale Straw, 35c.@50c.; Loose do., at 75c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs., and Bundle, at $2 25@$3 50 ₩ 100 sheaves. In Mobile, during the week ending May 24, there was but one arrival, of a cargo of 672 bales, previously sold, at $1 10 ₩ 100 lbs., and reselling from wharf at $1 25@$1 50 ₩ 100 lbs. In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 22, sales were made of 2,500 bales, at $15 50@$17 50 for New-York and Eastern, and $17 25@$18 for good to prime Western, ₩ ton.

HIDES—Are in moderate request at steady prices.

HOPS—The demand continues slack, at former prices. Crop of 1857, 4c.@8c.; old, 2¾c.@3c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Is inactive at about previous figures.

LIME—Rockland, 67c.@68c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair to-day, at steady prices: New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@[illegible]c., ₩ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, June 1:

	1857.		1858.	
	Hhds.	bbls.	Hhds.	bbls.
Cuba, Muscovado	7,067	9,610	2,071	1,840
Clayed Cuba	2,922	—	1,219	
New-Orleans and Texas	—	700	—	1,900
Porto Rico	2,252	—	648	—
Total	12,251	10,519	4,938	3,740

Stock of Molasses in Boston, June 1:

	1857.	1858.
Total, hhds.	8,660	2,100

NAVAL STORES—300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 45¾c.@46½c., cash, ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

OILS—Crude is in request, including common to strictly prime Whale at 48c.@55c., and Sperm at $1 25, cash, ₩ gallon. Manufactured Oils, unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, opening with a firmer inquiry at steady prices, but closing heavily at reduced rates. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,600 bbls. in lots at $17 60@$18, mainly within the range for Mess, and $14 [illegible]@$14 20 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 8c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6⅝c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is in fair request, at full rates. Sales 260 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11⅜c.@11⅞c. ₩ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for, and is steady. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@8c. ₩ lb. Receipts of Provisions since noon of yesterday, 1,042 pkgs. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, June 1, 47,184 bbls. Pork and 19,718 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 41,980 bbls. Pork and 22,673 tcs. and bbls. Beef, May 1, 1858; and 40,925 bbls. Pork and 22,654 tcs. and bbls. Beef, June 1, 1857. It should be stated that no return was received from Thompson's Yard.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, in New-York and Brooklyn, June 1, 1858:

[illegible]

NOTE—The abbreviations L., O., L., F., W., F., are used [illegible]

[illegible]ICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 tcs., at from $3 25@$3 75, according to quality, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in better request, and sales have been made of about 2,000 hhds., including Cuba, at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c.; and Porto Rico at [illegible]c.@7c., with some Havana at 6¾c.@7¼c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand, including Stuart's Varieties, at the annexed rates: Loaf, 10½c.; Crushed, 10c.; Circle A Crushed at 9⅝c., and Ground at 9½c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Sugars in Boston June 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Cuba, hhds.	1,957	6,140	4,601
Cuba, boxes	2,650	[illegible]	10,294
Manila and Calcutta, bags	—	—	7,765

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime, at 10½c.@10¾c., cash, ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported since Friday last of 72 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7c.@12½c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@20c.; 168 bales Havana, at 22c.@48c.; 200 bales Sagua, with, for export, 225 bales Manila, and 380 cerons St. Domingo, on terms not disclosed. We annex a statement of the movements in Domestic Tobacco, at the Inspection Warehouse, in this City, during the month of May:

	Kentucky.	Va. & N. C.	Total, hhds.
Stock, May 1, 1858, hhds.	4,056	347	4,403
Received since	2,490	392	2,882
Total	6,546	739	7,285
Delivered since	1,032	219	1,251
Stock, June 1, 1858, hhds.	5,514	520	6,034
Stock, June 1, 1857	4,468	556	5,024

We also add a statement of the movements in Spanish during the month of May:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cienfu.
Stock, May 1, '58, bales	[illegible]	344	70	—	[illegible]
Received since	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,177
Sales to May 31, 1858	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Stock, June 1, 1858	1,421	[illegible]	1,050	[illegible]	1,177
Stock, June 1, 1857	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHISKY—Is in demand at 21¾c., but is held at 22c., cash, ₩ gallon. Receipts, 253 bbls. Sales light.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9½d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ADAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORES AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has improved and is in good demand at 46c. Common Resin is less active, but has advanced; lots afloat are selling at $1 45 and $1 50 from yard. Medium grades remain quiet. White and Pale are in fair demand at lower prices. No. 1, $2@$4; White and Pale, $4 50@$7 50 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Crude Whale has somewhat declined during the week, and we note sales of 3,000 bbls. at the East, at 47c.@50c., as to quality. Crude Sperm is selling in small lots at $1 26 ₩ gallon. Manufactured Oils remain quiet at former prices. Tallow Oils are in good demand, at 9¾c.@9⅞d., mostly at the latter, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—The market is dull, and sales are confined to home consumption; small lots are selling at 10¼c., large lots at 10c.

M. RADER'S MONTHLY TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

The receipts of Spanish Tobacco during the past month were very heavy, and although the sales of the early part were to a very fair extent, the incessant rains, and the coming-in of very full supplies, caused a decided disinclination to operate, as dealers moreover anticipate considerable concession in prices, which holders were unwilling to grant. We now have ample stock of old crop on hand to supply a moderate demand for some time, whilst still further additions are to be expected from the Island and some of the overstocked European markets. Several parcels of new crop Havana were offered, but varied very much in quality. 70 bales were exported for shippers' account; 119 bales sold at prices from 38c.@48c., duty paid. The demand for this sort will be mainly for the better grades, as an abundant supply of domestic wrappers, which are this year of superior quality, will be preferred to the ordinary wrappery sorts from the Island of Cuba. Havana fillers ranged between 30c.@33c., and assorted old at 36c.@42½c. The prices of Cuba are less firm; Jiguani and the finer grades of Cuba, which sold at 24c.@25c., cannot be placed at over 23c.; St. Jago 21c.@22c.; Mayari 29c.; Baracoa 17c.@17½c.; several parcels having arrived also in Philadelphia and Baltimore, sufficient to supply those markets for the present. Of Sagua we have a large parcel on the market, which is held above the views of buyers. 177 bales Yara were realized at 31½c., the quality being inferior and mixed. Of Cienfuegos the stock is more than wanted; the quality offers little inducement, except at low figures. Of other sorts of foreign Tobacco, stocks are light; 380 cerons of St. Domingo Leaf, and 225 bales of Manila were taken for export. In domestic Leaf some sales have been effected of new crop Seed Leaf, of which the great bulk is now in firm hands. Some 12@1,500 cases of Connecticut and Ohio wrappers were sold at 18c.@20c. for the former, and 13c.@15c. for the latter.

KENTUCKY LEAF—Old crop, has been very firm and very little left in factors or jobbers' hands; the new crop will not be suitable for use for several months; it remains to see what our manufacturers will do for substitutes to get the needed supplies. New crop Kentucky is selling but sparingly, present prices leaving no room for speculation, and are considered too high to be maintained, the more so as the advices from New-Orleans are less confident, the accumulation of stock there being excessive, and reported at over 34,000 hhds.; it is, however, anticipated that a concession in prices will cause a renewal of purchases for foreign orders, whilst at the same time it is worthy of note that the greatest part of the crop has been brought to market at a much earlier period than formerly.

Quotations here are, new crop, Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Common, 8c.@8½c.; Good, 9c.@10½c.; Fine to Select, 11c.@14c.; Maysville, 8c.@15c.

Live Stock Market Reports.

ALBANY MARKET, May 31.—BEEVES—The offerings at the yard of D. D. T. MOSS, were 1,753 head; the quality was decidedly better than those offering last week, there being no poor cattle among them, all being from good to first quality. The large offerings, however, affected prices unfavorably, and the range of prices was lower, say from 4½c.@5¾c. The business was not so active as last week. About 800 to 1,000 head went East.

SHEEP—The number in market was 1,914 head; the demand took all offering, but at a decline on last week's rates. We quote 5c.@6c. ₩ lb., live weight.

HOGS—The receipts were 3,900 head—2,250 fat and 1,650 stores. The sales of fat Hogs were 1,100 head, at 4¾c.@5¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, the outside range being in advance of last week. Stores—1,000 head sold at $5@$5 31 ₩ 100 lbs., which is a decided advance on last week's figures.

FREIGHTS—The Propeller Line take Beeves at 25c. ₩ head to New-York.

WEST ALBANY, Monday, May 31, 1858.

The following is a statement of the number of live stock received here *via* Central Railroad, for the week ending this day, May 31, for previous week, and since Jan. 1:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Beeves	3,216	2,552	46,463
Sheep	1,014	782	55,587
Hogs	3,900	4,290	93,372

BUFFALO MARKET, May 31.—The receipts at this point for the past two or three weeks have been rather above the average number, and more business has been done, mainly on account of Eastern dealers. Sheep, also, have been in demand. Prices for both sheep and cattle may be considered steady. Receipts during the week ending May 29, 3,159 head of cattle, 4,156 hogs, and 1,179 sheep. The sales of cattle during the three weeks, include 1,000 head, in lots from different droves, at an average of about 4¼c. gross; and 400 sheep at 5c. The demand for hogs has been active, mainly for "stock," and the market is steady. The receipts have been fair. Of the receipts, there were sent Eastward all the cattle and sheep, with 1,534 hogs.

Naval.

Dispatches from Commodore JOSIAH TATNALL, of the East India squadron, dated 15th of March, state that the United States ship *Portsmouth*, Commander A. H. FOOTE, sailed for the United States on the 5th. She was to go to the Kittery, Me., Station. Midshipman J. C. MOSELEY, transferred from the *Minnesota*, and Lieutenant COLVILLE TERRETT and 8 seamen, invalids, are sent home by her. The *Minnesota* was left at Manila on the 7th, with Commissioner REED on board, to sail for Shanghae on the 7th of March, whither Commodore TATNALL intended proceeding with the *San Jacinto* as soon as she could be supplied with provisions and coal. He hourly expected the *Mississippi* from Shanghae, *via* Manila, and she was to follow him to Shanghae, where, at the request of Mr. REED, the squadron would be concentrated by the last of March. The allies were still occupying Canton.

FURNITURE.

BLACK WALNUT COTTAGE AND CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, &c.—Of entirely new and beautiful designs and style, wholly unsurpassed in this City, manufactured from the very best materials and of the best workmanship. Mattresses of all kinds made to order, and for sale very cheap at WALKER'S, No. 434 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—A beautiful assortment of entirely new styles and superior workmanship, just finished at the old manufactory No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $[illegible] and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Canal-st., (old No. [illegible]). Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARRANTED superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c. LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 362 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, Fancied Glass of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 229 Broadway, New-York.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALLOW, No. [illegible] Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the Times Building.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
of
PARIS MANTILLAS,
Manufactured by the celebrated artist
JEAN DE LA MAIR,
of the
Ville La France,
At No. 550 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
For the New-York City Trade.

In consequence of the still unsettled state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his Spring and Summer importations for the popular trade, and now offers to the

LADIES OF NEW-YORK

and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles:

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
CAMBRIA LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE POINTS MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE CENTRES,
BLACK SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND GUIPURE MANTILLAS.

As the sale will continue for the limited space of sixty days, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of

Ladies' Outer Garments

to enable him to return to Europe.

M. SYMES,
Per JEAN DE LA MAIR.
No. 550 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.)

Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of

MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DELAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.

Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY
OF NEW AND SPLENDID MANTILLAS,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 BROADWAY.

200 Elegant Flounced Circulars, at $10.
200 extra superior do., at $12
100 very richly trimmed do., at $16.
One thousand French Lace Points.
Eight hundred French Lace Shawls à Volante.
Are also added to the collection.
A FIXED PRICE STRICTLY OBSERVED.
All articles at a very small profit.
Especially this present season,
IN ORDER TO SUIT THE TIMES.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Building.

DRESS GOODS.

CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, 4-4 IRISH LINENS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c., for sale at LOW PRICES, by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

1,000 PIECES FRENCH JACONETS,
At 20 cents.
800 pieces FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 25c.
Of the celebrated manufacture of Gros, Odier, Roman & Co., will be offered at retail on Monday, May 31, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
PARIS,
35 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines,
7 Rue St. Arnaud,
And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines,
Have just exposed for sale their
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON,
comprising
SILK STUFFS,
LACE,
INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES,
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND PIQUES,
Fancy Tissues of all kinds,
WEDDING OUTFITS,
MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.

The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at

Lyons, for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at Alencon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory; And at Kaschmyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS, but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

THE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
IS CUT BY ISLETON,
Whose skill is unsurpassed in this country.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.
ELEGANT BRAIDED JACKETS.
COMPLETE SUITS FOR RISING AMERICA.
SPRING TALMAS,
SPRING SACQUES,
SPRING SUITS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT

consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection, and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that

EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
DECORATIONS.
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO. 404 BROADWAY,
Having determined to discontinue their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Now offer their entire stock
of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
DECORATIONS,
FOR CASH,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, OF ALL qualities, and in every variety of style.
PINEAPPLE Embroidered Dresses, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Sleeves, Collars, Scarfs, &c., being the richest needlework in wear.
PINEAPPLE BONNETS the handsomest and most agreeable article in use.
PINEAPPLE SUN-BONNETS and Plats, wholesale and Retail.
Also, Feather Fans, of all colors rich Chinese.
FANS of new styles; French Fans in every variety.
An extensive assortment of American India Goods, Bandana and Madras Handkerchiefs, Seersucker, Pongees, Shanghai, Gauze, &c., &c., at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway, New-York.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
GRACEFUL SHAPES,
And ELEGANT TRIMMINGS,
PARIS STYLES
And HOME DESIGNS.
A fresh and elegant assortment
for adorning the heads of
LOVELY CHILDREN.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CUT IT OUT.

French China din'r sets, 137 pcs,	$22 50	usual price $28 00
White and gold tea sets, 44 pcs,	5 50,	usual price 7 00
Toilet sets, 6 pieces,	1 00,	usual price 1 50
Silver-plated casters	[illegible],	usual price 4 75
Silver plated teaspoons by the doz	1 [illegible],	usual price 2 00
Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces,	12 [illegible],	usual price 26 00
Silver-plated tea forks by the doz,	3 [illegible],	usual price 4 25

Gas Fixtures, cut and pressed glass at low prices, at [illegible], Broadway and [illegible]-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Veils and Barbes, Embroidered Sets,
Coiffures and Capes, Insertion Sets,
Mantillas, Flounces, Medallion Sets,
and Trimming Laces Cambric Sets.
Unsurpassed in style, and just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BENSON & WILSON!
[illegible] "Silk Circular," [illegible]
No. [illegible] Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
MANTILLAS,
SHAWLS,
PARIS BONNETS,
AND
FRENCH MILLINERY AND FLOWERS.

Our immense store contains the largest assortment of EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES in the above departments to be found in the United States.

We have received by steamers, for several weeks past, large varieties of new MANTILLAS, PRINCESS CLOTH WRAPPERS, in beautiful colors, and PARIS BONNETS in exquisite designs. Also, choice styles in FRENCH, PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS, WITH HOODS, POINTS, and SQUARE SHAWLS.

Owing to the long continuance of unfavorable weather, and the consequent accumulation of stock, we shall offer the choicest goods, for the balance of the season, at a REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. IN PRICE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION
THIS DAY,
By JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
At No. 361 Broadway.

The entire balance of the stock of G. WILLIAMS & CO., will be sold as above, without reserve, in lots to suit retail purchasers and small dealers, comprising in part black and colored silks, marcelines, bareges and barege robes, lawns and other dress goods.

China, crape, stella, broche and other shawls. Linen goods in damask table-cloths, napkins, towels, &c., &c., besides a general assortment of fancy staple dry goods.

N. B.—The sale is positive, without the least reserve, to close the estate, and will be continued daily until the whole is sold off.

By order of C. G. HOOK, Assignee.
Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, May 31,
1,000 PRINTED and WOVEN BAREGE ROBES, at $5 and $8, worth $8 and $10.
500 RICH POMPADOUR STYLES, DO., at $10, worth $15.
500 MOUSSELINE DE CHENE ROBES, at $7, worth $15.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,
500 FRENCH LACE POINTES VOLANTES,
Will be offered on Monday, May 31st at a reduction of 30 per cent. from regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER AFRICA.
RICH FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS OF THE NEWEST PARIS STYLES, AND NOW OFFERED CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE; AT THE BROADWAY MANTILLA STORE, NO. 479 BROADWAY,
Second door below Wallack's.
Also, a magnificent stock of ALL SILK and SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, to which we call the attention of those ladies who wish to combine STYLE and ECONOMY.
SEE THE REVOLVING FIGURES IN THE WINDOWS.

AT RICHMONDS,
No. 587 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Will be found a very fine stock of Embroideries, in Collars, Sleeves and Sets, purchased at the large auction sales. Also Black Lace Shawls, Mantillas, Points, new shapes, own importation. Mitts, worth $5, for $2 50. Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning and Illusion Goods, in our OWN UNAPPROACHABLE Styles. We would call the attention of those ladies who have not seen the Tournure Skirt, superior to all others for its graceful fit and careful make.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.

The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, lawns, ginghams, prints, Irish linens, table cloths, napkins, towels, diapers, handkerchiefs, broad cloths, Cassimeres, satinets, jaconets, Swiss muslins, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold for low cash prices, by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING—House-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

MILLINERY,

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS',
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK OF TRAVEL.
NOW READY.

THE PARA PAPERS. Being an account of a tour through France, Egypt, and Ethiopia, by GEORGE LEIGHTON DITSON, author of "Circassia, or a Tour to the Caucasus," &c., &c. 1 vol. cap 8vo. Price, in paper $1; in cloth binding, $1 25.

From the New-York Express.

His narrative is, in fact, a parti-colored web of quaint and marvelous imageries; for, aided by rare learning and unwearied research, he has gathered gems from the most obscure recesses of antiquity, and scatters them profusely along the path of his travels. Scarcely a remarkable object is described without mention of the associations that have clung about it from immemorial time; and the luxuriant, brilliant, picturesque style of the sketches, sets them off to great advantage.

Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the retail price. MASON BROTHERS, Publishers.
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.
NEW-YORK MERCURY.

All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents,
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE,
Packers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

IN PRESS AND WILL SOON APPEAR, A LADY'S DIARY OF THE SEIGE OF LUCKNOW. H. LYON & CO., No. 548 Broadway.

TO LEARNERS IN SIGN PAINTING, LETTER ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHY, &c.—A new edition of McLees' Book of Alphabets, just issued; price $1; a reduction of fifty per cent. on former price. This work, which received the award of "honorable mention" at the great French exhibition of 1855, is now the acknowledged standard book on letters, in bank note establishments and among sign painters and lithographers. It has been engraved with the utmost care on fine hard steel, by Archibald McLees, bank note letter engraver, formerly with Toppan, Carpenter & Co., and Danforth, Bald & Co. Sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on the receipt of $1 and three letter postage stamps. No. 203 Fulton-st., and No. 636 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ABEDNEGO STEVENS, PAINTER AND glazier, from Bridport, Dorsetshire, England, and his widowed sister, Mrs. JANE TUCKER, came to this country about 10 years ago. By conferring personally or by letter with J. & A. PETRIE & CO., No. 44 Park-place, New-York, they will receive information as to their brother MESACH in Australia.

INFORMATION WANTED OF FREDERICK HEINER, who lived two months ago at East Norwich, Long Island, and then came to the City. Either himself or any one acquainted with any particulars concerning his whereabouts, will be kind enough to address his wife, BRIDGET HEINER, East Norwich, Long Island.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK HYLAND, of this City, by his brother WILLIAM, from New-Orleans. If he or any of his friends knowing his whereabouts will address a note to WILLIAM, box No. 149, *Times* office, will be thankfully received.

I RECEIVED YOUR NOTE; WRITE AGAIN if possible. How lonely I am without you. I live only in the hope that all will yet be as we wish. Do not despair. JENNIE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF COVENANT Lodge, No. 35, are requested to meet at their Lodge Rooms No. 163 Bowery, THIS DAY, June 2, at 1 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Frederick Landgrebe.
JAMES P. STEPHENS, N. G.

CHI PSI CONVENTION.—THE ANNUAL CONvention of the Chi Psi Fraternity will be held, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1858. Delegates from the different chapters will meet, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 2 o'clock P. M. Per order.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES ON BROOKLYN POISONED MILK—Its influence as a cause (in connection with others) in the production of Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Marasmus, &c., by H. A. ARCHER, M. D., at Brooklyn Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents. Milkmen are particularly invited.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated Feb. 19, 1856, Oct. 28, 1856, Dec. [illegible], 1857, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS WITHOUT [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S.
GRAND DRAMATIC JUBILEE
BENEFIT,
Tendered by his professional associates and friends to
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
On WEDNESDAY, June 2,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

The committee, having in charge the arrangements for this well-merited testimonial have the highest gratification in announcing the list of professional friends who have given their names and influence towards making this the

DRAMATIC ECLAT OF THE SEASON.

Edwin Forrest, H. Placide, W. R. Blake, J. Lester Wallack, G. M. Walcot, &c., &c., committee on behalf of the profession.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 2 o'clock—doors open at 1½ o'clock.
Overture .... by the .... Orchestra
After which Planché's beautiful comedy entitled
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny .... Mr. Lester
Baron Vanderpotter .... Mr. Whiting
Adolph de Courtray .... Mr. Grosvenor
Katryn .... Miss Mary Gannon
Kristina .... Mrs. Allen
Recitation—THE IDIOT BOY,
by the young American tragedienne,
Miss JANE McCOOMBS.
To be followed by the pleasing comedy of
POPPING THE QUESTION.
Mr. Primrose .... Mr. W. R. Blake
Henry .... Mr. Frank Hodges
Miss Biffin .... Mrs. Vernon
Miss Winterblossom (on this occasion) .... Mrs. Maeder
Bobbin .... Mrs. Sothern
Ellen .... Miss Miller
After which the laughable farce of
THE SECRET.
Mr. Dupuis .... Mr. Walcot
Thomas .... Mr. Geo. Holland
(as played together at the old Olympic.)
Valare .... Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. Dupuis .... Mrs. [illegible]
Angelica .... Miss [illegible]
To conclude with the following brilliant performances by Wood's Minstrels:
Woman's Rights Lecture .... Mr. G. White
Banjo solo .... Mr. C. H. Fox
Happy Uncle Tom, celebrated old Virginia dance .... Mr. F. Brower
Music lesson .... J. H. Budworth and T. Vaughn
Quartette (Come where my love) J. Lynch, J. H. Collins, G. Gardner and G. Rayner.
BEDOUIN ARABS
(a la Ravel burlesque)
introducing the celebrated La Perche Equipoise .... C. H. Fox, J. H. Budworth, G. White, F. Brower & T. Vaughn.
EVENING PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 7½; doors open at 6½.
Overture .... by the .... Orchestra
After which the admirable comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
John Mildmay .... Mr. F. B. Conway
Capt. Hawksley .... Mr. Briggs
Potter .... Mr. Chippendale
Mrs. Mildmay .... Miss Sara Stevens
Mrs. Sternhold .... Mrs. France
To be followed by a grand
MUSICAL INTERMEZZIO.
Grand aria from Mercadante's opera, Il Reggente, (accompanied on the piano-forte by Sig. Nicolao,) Sig. [illegible]
Ballad (Cherry Ripe) .... Miss Hattie Andem
Song (The Bonnie Wee Wife) .... Mr. Geo. Simpson
Duet .... Miss Hattie Andem and Mr. G. Simpson
Song .... Mr. Walter [illegible]
Conductor .... Mr. J. G. Maeder.
After which the droll farce entitled
THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.
Unprotected Female .... Miss Polly Marshall
Mr. Dan Bryant in his original plantation dance, the Essence of Old Virginny.
Comic Song (The Teetotal Society) .... Mr. Chapman
To conclude with the laughable farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Tom Tape .... Mr. C. Hale
Sir Matthew Scraggs .... Mr. J. Bridgeman
Count Glorieux .... Mr. J. Conner
Dick Milton .... Mr. Cunningham
Capt. Dorrington .... Mr. D. Ryan
Dawkins .... Mr. Duncan
Sally Scraggs .... Miss Susan Denin
Lady Scraggs ... Mrs. France | Poplin .... Miss F. France
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY, JUNE 3.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF the Farewell engagement of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
previous to their final retirement from the stage.
Gabriel .... as .... Jobard.
SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Last performance but one of
ASPHODEL.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
Next afternoon performance and positively last but two, SATURDAY NEXT, June 5.
Saturday evening—Benefit of M. MARZETTI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—SECOND NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1858.
Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Violetta .... Madame Gazzaniga.
Alfredo .... Signor Brignoli.
Germond .... Signor Amodio.
Duphol .... Signor Gasparoni.

This Opera, although founded on Dumas' (fils) celebrated play of "Camille," is not open to the objection of immorality so often raised against that drama. The most fastidious cannot find the slightest cause for censure in the development of the plot of the Opera, and the last act with the passionate, heart rending "Gran dio morire si Giovani" of Madame Gazzaniga is allowed, by all who have seen her in this part, to be the perfection of lyric acting.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
Regular Opera Nights.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A Grand Matinée.
Max Maretzek .... Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy, and at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats $1 50
Second Circle 50
Amphitheatre 25

BROADWAY THEATRE.

In consequence of the universal delight expressed by the crowded and intelligent audiences who have heard the Lectures of

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ
with their approbation, this
DISTINGUISHED AND GIFTED LECTURER
has been prevailed upon to delay, for a few days, her
DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE,
and will have the honor of again appearing, for
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
in some of her beautiful, delightful and classical
LECTURES,
embodying gems of thought, intelligence and experience gathered from the scenes and best society of the OLD WORLD, with fresh and vigorous delineations of the NEW!

THIS EVENING, June 2, the subject of Mme. LOLA MONTEZ' lecture will be
ROMAN CATHOLICISM.
Admission to all parts of the house .... 25 cents
Reserved seats .... 50 cents
Private Boxes .... $3 and $5
Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
takes pleasure in announcing that she has succeeded in engaging MR. HACKETT for two nights more. THIS EVENING, June 2, 1858, Mr. Hackett will repeat his celebrated character of FALSTAFF IN LOVE in THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, for positively the last time.

Principal characters by Messrs. Walcot, Davidge, Chapman, Kemple, J. J. Prior, Mesdames Buckland, Walcot, Silsbee, and the other popular artists of this establishment. To conclude with the farce entitled
POOR PILLICODDY.
To-morrow evening (Thursday), last night of Mr. Hackett's engagement.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BENEFIT NIGHT.—Through the generosity of Mrs. Bowers, the Hunter Woods Benevolent Society is to have a Benefit on FRIDAY NIGHT of this week, on which occasion the powerful drama of MAGDALINE; OR, THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG, will be produced, with Mrs. Bowers, Mr. Davidge, and Mr. Prior in the principal parts. After the drama Mr. and Mrs. Walcot will appear in the favorite farce of THE MAN WITHOUT A HEAD; the unusually attractive night's entertainments to close with the afterpiece of THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. Mr. Davidge and Mrs. Jefferson representing the prominent characters. The cause is good, and the bill a powerful one. Three pieces on one night.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
On THURSDAY next, by desire of many of the patrons of this theatre, an afternoon performance will take place, on which occasion the whole of the magnificent company of Italian dancers, known as the RONZANI BALLET TROUPE, will appear. The performances will consist of TERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA, a new ballet, called THE ILLUSION OF A PAINTER, and other entertainments, in which Mlle. Lamoureux, Signorina Galletti, Sig. Ronzani, M. Collet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchetti Family, Miles. Shaw, Mlle. Louise, and a Corps de Ballet of Fifty Ladies, will appear. Doors open at 1½; performances commence at 2. For usual evening performance, see regular advertisement.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Enthusiastic reception and great success of the RONZANI BALLET TROUPE, with all their grand artists, and several new dancers. Mlle. Lamoureux, Signorina Galletti, Signor Ronzani, M. Collet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchetti Family, the Miles. Shaw, Mlle. Louis and a CORPS DE BALLET of FIFTY LADIES. Three ballets not played by any other troupe. WEDNESDAY—THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY, with its extraordinary and brilliant character dances. TERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA—A serious ballet of action, in which the whole troupe will appear; and a comic piece, called the TWO HYPOCRITES, full of beautiful dances, laughable business and droll situations.
LA MADRILENA and LA BOHEMIENNE.
TO-MORROW—A performance afternoon and evening. See special advertisement.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT.
The performance will commence with, for the first time,
AN ORGANIC AFFECTION.
Mr. Bomb'equill Bun .... Mr. T. B. Johnston
Penelope Ashton .... Mrs. Allen
After which will be produced,
LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Brigham Young .... Mr. Blake
Young Brigham .... Mr. Parsloe

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.
For the first time in many years, Maturin's tragedy of
BERTRAM.
After which Cornelius Mathews' local play of
BROADWAY AND THE BOWERY; OR, THE YOUNG MECHANIC AND THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.
To conclude with the comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
CHATHAM-ST., NEAR ROOSEVELT.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
WACOUSTA;
OR, THE INDIAN CURSE.
To be followed by the comic Ballet Pantomime of
DAME TROT.
To conclude with the thrilling drama of the
CATTLE STEALERS.

THE GREAT OPERA [illegible] WILL [illegible]
P. B. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
H. WOOD, Proprietor; [illegible], Stage Manager.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED,
THE LARGEST BAND IN THE WORLD.
Perform EVERY EVENING.
In the combination of Ethiopian comic talent will be found the names of
BROWER, FOX, BUDWORTH, [illegible] & G. WHITE, with the finest quartette and entire company.
Third week of Frank Brower's HAPPY [illegible]
To conclude with
CUPID'S VICTIMS.
For particulars, see bills of the day.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
EIGHTH WEEK.
ANOTHER NEW BURLESQUE.
WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
IRISHMAN'S SHANTY.
GEORGIA HUSKING SONG.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. PA JONES, Agent.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THE EVENING at 7½ o'clock, Mr. J. F. Poole's matchless drama of ROSALIND [illegible]; or, THE [illegible], in which Miss SUSAN DENIN will sustain the leading character—a deeply absorbing romance of real history. The most interesting of all beautiful things, the wonderful AQUARIA, or AQUA-VIVARIA, may be seen in flourishing perfection; besides which, here are the famous Happy Family, Living Serpent, new Wax-work Gallery, &c., &c. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—BY ORDER of the Executive Committee, all the [illegible] musicians of New-York are hereby requested to attend the second general Meeting, to be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 100 Houston-st., on THURSDAY, June 3, at 1 P. M.
C. ANSCHUTZ, Chairman.
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Sec'y.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.
REGATTA FOR 1858.

The annual Regatta will come off on THURSDAY, June 3. Entries close on Tuesday, June 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary, No. 4 Pine-st. The steamboat *Josephine*, chartered for the exclusive use of the members of the Club and their ladies, will leave [illegible] at 10 A. M. Members who have not [illegible] their tickets can obtain them at the office of the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st. A special meeting of yacht owners will be held for the [illegible] on Saturday, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.
By order of the Commodore.
A. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

REGATTA EXCURSION.—THE SPLENDID pleasure barge IRENE, with steamboat [illegible], will make an excursion on THURSDAY, June 3. She will leave dock, Adams-st., Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 9½ A. M., and proceed down the Bay and return with the yachts. This excursion will afford a good opportunity to witness the race of the New-York Yacht Club. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. The above barge can be chartered for excursions. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Vetmore's Wharf, foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

ANNUAL REGATTA.—THE WELL-KNOWN steamer THOMAS HUNT will make an excursion down the Bay on THURSDAY, June 3, for the accommodation of persons wishing to witness the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, leaving Pier No. 26, between Barclay and Robinson sts., N. R., at 9½ A. M.; returning at 5 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

The THOMAS HUNT has a commodious saloon on the upper deck, and is well adapted for the accommodation of ladies.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The steamer SATELLITE, chartered by the Club, will leave the foot of Laight-st., at 10½ A. M., on THURSDAY, 3d inst.

A limited number of tickets, which include dinner by Downing, can be obtained of CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 4 Bowling Green.

REGATTA.—THE STEAMBOAT AURORA, CAPT. ANNING SMITH, will attend the Yacht Regatta on THURSDAY, the 3d inst., landing at Peck Slip 9¼ A. M., Pier No. 3 N. R. 10 A. M., foot of Jay-st. 10¼ A. M., foot of Amos-st. 10½, and on return, at same points. The boat will remain out to that passengers may see the entire race. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

BOATS—PLEASURE BOATS.—THIS IS THE largest and cheapest Boat and Oar Bazaar in the world—from 150 to 200 boats on hand. Persons wishing a boat, either for pleasure or hard service, are invited to give a call. INGERSOLL'S, No. 239 South-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, patented Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March [illegible], 1858.

Specimens can be seen at [illegible] new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Hester-st.

WM. H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs generally executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

DEAN & CHILD,
COTTON BROKERS,
No. 123 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B. DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

AT A MEETING OF THE CABIN PASSENGERS on board the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora*, held on the 20th day of May, 1858, in the Bay of Panama, for the purpose of giving an expression of the feelings of the passengers,

On motion, the Hon. R. P. JOHNSON, of Sacramento, was called to the Chair, and A. W. BEE, of San Francisco, appointed Secretary.

The President, in a neat address, stated the object of the meeting, whereupon,

On motion, the following Committee was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion:

COMMITTEE.
Jno. Ferguson, Esq., San Francisco.
P. G. Galpin, Esq., New-York.
The Rev. J. A. Shepard, San Francisco.

After a short absence, the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the action of Captain F. R. BABY, on the [illegible] inst., in disengaging the broken machinery of the steamer *Golden Gate*, and promptly returning to port with her while disabled, exhibited the highest qualities of a skillful seaman and competent commander, and deserves, as it has received, our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That our admiration for Captain F. R. BABY has increased in observing his courteousness and urbanity as a gentleman, and his uniform and considerate course in attending to the comfort, not of a part, but of all of his passengers.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of this meeting, and be furnished to Captain BABY, and be published in the *Alta California*, Sacramento *Daily Union*, and the *New-York Times*.
R. P. JOHNSON, Chairman.
ALBERT W. BEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK "PURE MILK COMPANY," having obtained from the last Legislature a liberal charter, have completed their organization, in conformity with its provisions, and now propose to the citizens of New-York and vicinity:

1. To open books for subscriptions to the capital stock, and to distribute the same in shares of ten dollars each, of which twenty per cent. shall be payable at the time of subscription, and the remainder as may be required.

2. To start with healthy cows, a large farm or farms, within easy distance from the City; to see that they are properly fed and cared for, and to supply [illegible] milk in its pure state.

3. In accordance with the provisions of the charter, the cans will be securely locked on the premises of the Company, and the milk drawn therefrom by means of valve faucets, so constructed as to prevent the possibility of adulteration or dilution.

4. In the distribution and delivery of milk, the stockholders in the Company will be entitled to precedence over the general public, until the arrangements of the Company shall be so extended as to supply the wants of all.

The books of subscription will be opened at No. [illegible] Wall-st., second story, rear, (Room No. [illegible]) on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and 2 P. M., and remain open daily for one week, unless the capital, amounting to $150,000, shall sooner be subscribed for. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. G. ELLIOTT, Sec. [illegible], President.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $3. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $8. At D. K. LALOR'S, [illegible] Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $12. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st. Between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

KID GLOVE CLEANER.—THE GENUINE Jouvens Inodorous preparation for thoroughly cleaning kid gloves of all colors, without the slightest smell, for sale at the old stand No. [illegible] Broadway. Agents have a bottle open to prove its operation. Try before buying. One bottle cleans 50 pair. Price 25 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Remember No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT No. 2 BEEKMAN-ST., A SMALL lot of superior Lithographic Stones, of superior quality, a great bargain. JOHN ARNOLD.

N. B.—Engraving, Lithography, Printing, Paper-ruling, Blank-book Work, in every style, at shortest notice.

CARPET FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT VELVET carpet, which has been in use but a short time, containing 116 yards of yard-wide carpeting, can be bought low. Address ROMAN, at office of the *Times*, Box No. 182.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES.—Latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful [illegible]. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established in 1840.

I[illegible] BABY HOODS—[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—[illegible] Two Cents; served [illegible] [illegible], mailed, [illegible] Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; [illegible] copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty [illegible] copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person [illegible] a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Subscriptions invariably in Advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times [illegible]."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—An Organic Af[illegible]—Early Days of Brigham Young.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Merry Wives of Windsor—[illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible] Ballet Troupe—[illegible]—The Two [illegible].

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lola Montez's Lecture—[illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE—Brigham—Somebody Else—[illegible].

BARNUM'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Wacousta—Dead Shot—Cattle Stealers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—[illegible].

444 BROADWAY—[illegible] Minstrels—[illegible]—Woman's Rights [illegible].

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian [illegible]—Cupid's Victims.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

The City of Washington leaves N. Y. for Liverpool. June 5

The Moses Taylor leaves New-York for Aspinwall. June 5

The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool ....June 9

Mr. J. P. Peck, Fall River, Mass., will supply those [illegible] the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the [illegible] Times. Can be procured by the single [illegible], or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Hammonia* at this port yesterday, and the *Indian* at Quebec, we have advices from Europe to the 19th ult.—four days later. The news is not of an important character. The debate in Parliament on Mr. CARDWELL's resolution of censure against the Government was continued during two days, and was finally adjourned to the 20th, when the vote would probably be taken. We give this morning a portion of the second day's debate, which includes an interesting speech by Mr. ROEBUCK. The indications are still that the Derby Government will be defeated. Later news from India is received. A large body of Bheels had been routed near Kotah. The rebels, it is said, were making a stand at Calpee. We learn, by this arrival, of the destruction, by fire, of the Boston ship *Grand Duchess*. Her passengers and crew were saved by the *Phœnix*, from Mobile, and were brought to Liverpool. The *Grand Duchess* was insured in Boston for $50,000.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning, confirm those published yesterday morning, to the effect that Lord NAPIER had forwarded instructions to the Commander of the British naval forces on the West India station, to discontinue the visitation of American vessels. It is represented that considerable uneasiness is felt at the British Embassy, lest a collision should occur between the English and American war-vessels, before the British Admiral should receive Lord NAPIER's dispatches, which he has requested to be forwarded by special steamer from Halifax to Bermuda. Rumors were actually current in Washington, yesterday, of a collision between the *Fulton* and the *Styx*, but of course there was no foundation for them.

The Senate had the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill under discussion yesterday. A motion by Mr. SEWARD that the public lands in Kansas shall not be offered at public sale until November, 1859, was lost. Its purport being to favor actual settlers rather than speculators, 33 Senators voted against to 17 for it. A proposition to improve the St. Clair Flats was lost. There was a good deal of feeling on the subject of internal improvements, and a poor prospect that anything important would be done. The House passed the Indian Deficiency and the Three-Regiment bills. A long debate on the Fort Snelling matter occurred, in which the conduct of Secretary FLOYD was assailed with vigor, and zealously defended.

On Monday the President communicated to the Senate the documents relative to the capture of the American bark *Panchita*, on the Coast of Africa, by a British naval officer, who sent her to this City, on the ground that she was a Slaver. The documents are quite voluminous, and we can only find room this morning for two of the letters—one from Mr. DALLAS to the Secretary of State, and the other from Lord CLARENDON to Mr. DALLAS. It will be seen that the British Admiralty promptly disclaimed this act of aggression on the part of their officer, Captain MORESBY, and removed him from the African Station. Lord CLARENDON approved the act of censure, though at the same time advancing arguments in palliation of the offence.

Captain H. CROWELL, his officers and crew, of the ship *John and Albert*, of Boston, now at New-Orleans, have published a detailed and sworn statement of the particulars of the chase, firing into and boarding of that vessel on the 17th of May, within twenty-five miles of Havana. The ship had five shots fired at her in succession, and she was finally compelled to heave to in a fresh breeze with all sail standing, at the risk of losing the ship's spars. The officer who boarded the ship demanded the papers, examined the crew list, and then left. His language was not particularly civil.

Another tornado has visited Illinois, more disastrous in effect, even, than the one previously reported. The village of Ellison, about twelve miles South of Monmouth, containing about five hundred inhabitants, was entirely destroyed, every house in the place being blown down, and fifteen persons being killed, and several others fatally injured. *It is believed that not one of the inhabitants escaped some personal injury. Full particulars have not yet reached us.*

The United States steam frigate *Wabash* sailed from Quarantine at 9½ o'clock *yesterday morning*. She goes first to Jamaica, and will afterwards cruise for a *short time in the Gulf of Mexico.* Should nothing special detain her, she will then proceed to her destination in the Mediterranean.

Another battle is reported to have taken place between the Sioux and the Chippewa Indians—fifty of the former, and two hundred of the latter. The Sioux were encamped near Shakopee, Min., and were attacked by the Chippewas, who were defeated, with a loss of four killed and six dangerously wounded; while the Sioux loss was two killed and twelve wounded.

The Board of Supervisors passed a resolution yesterday giving an assistant clerk to each Police Magistrate—the salary to be $1,000 a year. They also voted to reduce the fees for registering births and deaths from 10 cents to 2 cents—a reduction which will have an important effect upon the receipts of the City Inspector's office.

The Board of Excise Commissioners were to have met yesterday, as usual, but as Mr. HASKETT only was present, there was no quorum. Mr. HASKETT stated to the reporters that he was weary of taking the public money for doing nothing, and would not appear again till the Police Commissioners had returned an answer to Mr. HOLMES' letter. He therefore adjourned the Board *sine die.*

The Street Commissioner sent a *communication* to the Board of Aldermen last evening, showing the necessity of the amendment of the ordinances in relation to the duties of the Street Department; and another showing the bad condition of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas at the date of his taking office. Both were referred, as was one from the City Inspector in relation to the removal of night-soil.

The Historical Society met last night, and heard an interesting paper by PETER FORCE, Esq., of Washington, on the question as to the suggested discovery, by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, of a Northwest Passage. Mr. FORCE argued elaborately against the possibility of such a discovery, though he admitted that FRANKLIN may have passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific on foot.

The General Markets, yesterday, were essentially unaltered for Cotton. Light receipts of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs had the effect of stiffening prices a little. The demand was good. [illegible] was unsettled, closing decidedly dull and lower. There was more activity in Sugars and Tobacco at full prices. [illegible]

The African Slave-Trade.

We embrace in another column a pair of articles, one of them on the Slave-Trade and the other in reply to our observations on the Montgomery Commercial Convention, which are certainly as fine specimens of "Southern literature" as we have lately met with. The Charleston *Mercury* opens with a volley of indignation directed against Great Britain and France for their advocacy of the apprentice system, and alleges roundly that it is much the same thing as the Slave-trade, and that we should be, therefore, justified in following their example and importing negroes ourselves. That the Apprentice System is a very bad one, there is no denying; that France in adopting it, and England in winking at it, are both guilty of a virtual recurrence to "the odious traffic," is equally palpable; but the conclusion which our Southern contemporary deduces from these premises is ridiculous. We did not abandon the Slave-trade because France and England agreed to do the same, and we shall not, therefore, now follow their example in reopening it. The *Mercury's* suggestion contains as flat an insult to the American people as could well be offered. It supposes that we either abolished as iniquitous a system of wrong and spoliation as ever depraved ingenuity suggested, through fear of France and England, or in servile imitation of them, and that now that their veto is withdrawn we shall return to the mire and wallow in it. We abolished the Slave-trade because it was felt to be a sin against God and a crime against humanity—because it demoralized our own people, and was a fraud upon the free laborers of our own country. For these reasons, and these only, our statute-books still brand it as a felony, and consign those who engage in it to the gallows. However England may dabble in coolies, or France in her indentured immigrants, wrong remains wrong, and piracy, piracy, and we doubt whether either the British or French Governments can change our opinions upon the nature and incidents of crime.

Having supposed that the Apprentice System is in reality Slavery, for the purpose of informing the public that France and England will now permit us to reopen the "regular" old traffic, the *Mercury* proceeds to deal with what it calls the "other horn of the dilemma," and raises the hypothesis that it is not Slavery, for the purpose of vindicating our right to engage in it ourselves. It says that "Nothing is more common than for agents of manufacturing mills at the North to go to Europe or to Canada, and to import into the United States hundreds of laborers apprenticed for a certain term to work in their mills." Very likely; we have no doubt that such is the case; but, unfortunately for the *Mercury*, the laborers from "Europe or Canada," know where they are going, enter into the agreement with a full knowledge of their rights and duties, are free agents in every respect, and moreover invariably stipulate for the payment of their wages, and if they don't find the arrangement suit them, can break it off without any thought of being cowhided. These things make all the difference in life. If the Charleston *Mercury* will produce us a white man in any part of Europe or America, who will agree to apprentice himself to a Southern planter on the same terms as a kidnapped negro from Loanda, we shall strike our colors and abandon the field. There is no man of any race previously free, who, with a knowledge of what was before him, would come to the Southern States or any place else, upon the same terms as the French apprentices. We denounced this system as a miserable subterfuge, when it was first commenced. We denounce it still as the worst kind of fraud and cruelty—fraud and cruelty perpetrated with the sanction of a great nation upon the weak and ignorant and helpless. We do not care two straws what France or England do in the matter.

The white men of this country have already decided that the North American Continent is not to be converted into a great Slave-barracoon for the convenience of Guinea Kings and Southern Chevaliers. The soil of the United States belongs to the white citizens of it, and any portion of its area we do not now cover, we hold in trust for those unborn multitudes of our race, for whose safety, honor and welfare it is our boast and glory that we labor. Africa will contain one hundred or one thousand times its *present population, and Providence has clearly* marked it out for the habitation of the negro race, and no other. He has as clearly designated *this Continent as the refuge of the Caucasian race* from all the errors, and follies, and abuses bequeathed to it by a corrupt and barbarous age. *He has made it the theatre of* the most wonderful experiments in social and political science the world has ever seen, and has showered, in rich profusion, his choicest gifts upon the millions of its people who worship him in their daily toil. If we are ever induced, either by the example of France or England, or the whinings of Southern editors, to surrender an inch more of its surface to the sustenance of herds of black savages and their drivers, we shall deserve, like the Brahmin who sacrificed to the gods a mangey hound *instead of a sheep, to be smitten with disease* in all our points.

We advise the Charleston *Mercury*, therefore, if its longings to civilize and christianize the pagan Africans are very intense, and cannot be repressed, to make all needful preparations for a trip to Timbuctoo, for we solemnly assure him that there are no more missionary operations of that sort to be carried on upon our shores. We cannot have half the Continent turned into a great camp-meeting ground. Any body who cannot refrain from teaching the arts of civilization to the Makololo or the Caffirs, must follow Dr. LIVINGSTONE's example, and start for Central Africa. He shall have our best wishes, and we promise all pious Southerners who go upon this praiseworthy expedition to get up a subscription at the North to supply them with quinine. By the time they get through with their work, we promise them that free labor shall have effected such a transformation of this Continent that they will regret they ever went at all.

STATE POLITICS.—The principal point of discussion in the Republican ranks is whether the State Convention shall consist of *one, two* or *three* delegates from each Assembly District. The *Tribune* advises two, in order that the Americans, "who are sincere in their hostility to Slavery," may have a fair representation. Some Western papers recommend *three*, in order that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats may come in also if they choose. The *Evening Post* denounces all these suggestions as calculated to distract and divide the party, and goes for *one* delegate only—as the Convention will then be more harmonious, and more easily managed. But little is said about candidates,—the names of JAMES S. WADSWORTH, Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, and JAMES M. COOK being the leading names, after that of Gov. KING. The Americans, in this City especially, are in favor of nominating Gov. HUNT,—upon whom they think all moderate and judicious men of both parties can unite. The Democrats say nothing—but they are supposed to keep up a terrible thinking.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

We publish this morning a continuation of the debate in the British Parliament, on Mr. CARDWELL's resolution of censure against the Government of the Earl of DERBY. We have devoted considerable space to this debate, because it is, in reality, the most important one that has been heard for many years within the walls of the House of Commons. Not only does the fate of the Derby Government hang upon the issue, but the landmarks of the policy to be hereafter pursued in the management of Indian affairs, will now be determined, and the happiness or misery of a hundred and fifty millions of human beings, may be said to depend upon the vote of the British Legislature. This vote, moreover, cannot be without influence upon the present unsettled condition of India herself, and more particularly upon that of the Kingdom of Oude. It must either tend to suppress or to fan the flame of rebellion; and, regarded in any light, the question is one of momentous importance to Great Britain, and of no little interest to the whole world.

Our readers need not be reminded that, in the House of Lords, the Government, on the resolution of censure similar to the one moved in the House of Commons, obtained a majority of nine. No other result in that branch of the Legislature was expected. Lord DERBY counted on its support as a foregone conclusion, and he could only have been surprised and disappointed at the smallness of his majority obtained in a very full house. It was not there, but in the House of Commons, that the great battle had to be fought; and in the latter the preponderance of the Palmerston party rendered the issue a matter of great doubt. We have been inclined, from the commencement of the present ministerial crisis, to think that the chances were against Lord DERBY, and in favor of the return of PALMERSTON to power. It must always be remembered that the merits of Lord CANNING's Government of India do not form a part of the pending dispute. Members of Parliament may entertain what opinions they please of the wisdom and justice of his confiscation of the lands of Oude. The point now called up for determination is, whether the Home Government were right in allowing Lord ELLENBOROUGH, without waiting for any explanations from Lord CANNING, to denounce his official acts in a most sweeping, not to say insulting manner. This open rebuke, it is urged by the Opposition, is calculated to weaken the hands of the Governor-General and to encourage fresh rebellion. In addition to this, the folly of their act is rendered more patent when it appears that the Derby Administration are utterly without any fixed policy for the future government of India. They are at their wits' ends in the matter. When out of power they opposed Lord PALMERSTON's scheme for the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, and when in power, they were glad to adopt it, for they were unable to initiate any more feasible scheme. Like most men incapable of originating any practical plans for the future, they have been moved by a passion to destroy when they could not build up, and the erratic course pursued by Lord ELLENBOROUGH in his wholesale condemnation of Lord CANNING's proclamation, is but a symbol of the East India policy of the Derby Government. It seems to us that, in the debates which have already taken place in the two Houses on this important subject, the Ministerial supporters have lost sight of the main question and have entered into irrelevant digressions upon side issues. ROEBUCK, for example, whose speech we print this morning, enters into a long disquisition to prove that the confiscation of the lands of Oude was one of the most heinous crimes on record. But this, we take it, is not the question which the Parliament of England is now called upon to determine. That question is simply whether the Imperial Government are wise in openly rebuking and denouncing their own *officer for an act which he has not had* an opportunity to explain, and at a time when one false step may plunge the country again into *the midst of a rebellion of which the end* cannot be foreseen.

The indications of the vote which the House *of Commons will give on this question are sufficiently* curious to merit a passing notice. The Conservatives will be supported by the ultra radicals, and the Opposition, which promises to be in the majority, will be made up of Palmerstonians and Peelites. The latter, though small in number, are powerful and influential, both in and out of the House, but they are unreliable and cannot be counted on by either Liberals or Conservatives. There are, however, strong symptoms that on this question, they will vote with PALMERSTON. *Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his party will take the* same course. If this combination be successful, and the Government find itself in a minority, it has then two courses—either to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, or resign altogether. Lord DERBY will probably resign, though many of his supporters will urge him to trust to a general election. We certainly do not think that his chances of success will be improved by such a course. If he fails, the mantle of office must again fall on Lord PALMERSTON, for at the present time there does not seem to be a public man so popular as he is, or so capable, even at his advanced age, of guiding the destinies of the country.

PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.—The emancipation of the serfs by the Emperor ALEXANDER is a remarkable event. We are not surprised that it has attracted so much attention here, where we are in the habit of regarding Russia as an icy despotism which no civilization has power *to melt. But one or two leading facts will* somewhat diminish the wonder. The serfs are not to be confounded with chattel slaves. Their condition was essentially different from Slavery in the United States. Serfdom implies an attachment to the soil. The serf could only be sold with the landed estate where he was born, where his life had been passed, and where his relatives resided. He, therefore, was secure against those violent separations from wife, children and kindred, which constitute the most cruel feature of our Slavery. Besides, his condition did not altogether preclude him from the acquisition of property. Thus, in process of time, even under Russian rule, he acquired more or less of education, of position, and of personal [illegible]. Add to this that he was of the same race and blood with his masters, and we shall cease to be surprised at his eventual emancipation. No large body of people in any country can be held in bondage after they become fitted for freedom by any near approach to the cultivation and general intellectual illumination of their masters. History affords no such example. It is a moral impossibility.

Slavery disappeared slowly from Europe. Chattelism was changed to serfdom, and the serfs could not be held in that state a moment after they felt themselves fitted for liberty and equality. Russia is behind the rest of Europe, but the process of emancipation is the same there as in Italy, Germany, France and England.

Defeat of the Homestead Bill.

Senator JOHNSON's bill to grant a quarter-section (160 acres) of Government land, free, to every actual settler, although not so beneficent a measure as its partial originators suppose, is yet better than its opponents have been willing to admit. It is, however, beaten for this year, to be revived, and very possibly passed, hereafter. The *Tribune* is the chief newspaper mourner over its recent defeat in the Senate, and complains, not without reason, that its enemies have not taken the trouble to understand its bearings. If it were not presumptuous, we should venture upon the same liberty as regards our cotemporary.

The *Tribune* regrets the loss of the bill, not so much because it would give to the actual settler a quarter section of land without the payment of $1 25 per acre ($200) therefor, as, for the reason that it leaves the public domain open to the grasp of speculators, who afterwards sell in small parcels and at largely advanced prices. Now we think our neighbor underrates the first and overestimates the second reason. It would be a real and valuable aid to a poor man going to Minnesota or Nebraska with his family, to obtain his quarter section free. When he starts from the East he scrapes together money enough, as he believes, to defray his traveling expenses, besides leaving the necessary balance with which to enter his land. But in almost every instance he is disappointed. A thousand miles of railroads and steamboats consumes all his means, and he reaches the place of his destination with his last cent expended. He sees abundance of fine land which a little labor would make productive, but how shall he get it? That is the question.

There will be a man at hand to answer it. Every prairie village has its "bankers." One of these instructs the new-comer to select his location, and build his "claim shanty." When all is ready for a visit to the land office, his friend, the banker, accompanies him, and advances the necessary $200, at a rate of interest ranging, as may be agreed upon, from thirty to sixty per cent. By way of security, the banker takes the patent or deed in his own name, giving to the settler an article of agreement for a conveyance of the title if the $200, with the interest, shall be paid at the end of one year, or, possibly, two, in default of which the land becomes absolutely the property of the banker. In too many instances the result is, that after a year or two of toil and struggling, the unfortunate settler is compelled to abandon his improvements, and look further West. A complete title to his quarter section at the start would make him independent, as the lack of it renders him disheartened and penniless.

In regard to the monopoly practiced by speculators, there is an easy way to stop it without a Homestead Law; a way which has been tried with perfect success in Minnesota and elsewhere. When the public lands in Minnesota were first brought into market speculators eagerly bought up, at the auction sales, most of the land lying within fifteen miles of the Mississippi River. But in compliance with a petition from the settlers, Government closed the public sales and issued instructions that the land-offices should remain open to preemptors only. So they have continued to this day; and the fine lands stretching from the vicinity of the Mississippi to the St. Peter's River, than which the great West contains none more desirable, have been entered by actual settlement and preëmption. If this policy were pursued in respect to all public lands whose chief value is their adaptation to agriculture, the speculator nuisance would be abated most effectually. Yet, at the same *time, a quarter-section without money* or price would be a great benefit to the poor industrious settler. There are, indeed, thousands *clamoring for "free homes," who could* not possibly be induced to accept them, with the hard labor and privation involved. But, on the other hand, many thousands of hard-working farmers and mechanics in the Eastern States would gladly welcome such homesteads as a boon, and set themselves at once to making them into comfortable abodes for themselves and their children.

WHAT HAS HE DONE WITH IT?—Nothing so piquantly exercises the general mind as a problem which nobody can solve. An inquiry in relation to the explosive properties of *saltpetre will amuse the public for months*, and even an attempt to identify the mysterious individual who smote Mr. W. Patterson, *for a much longer period. At present* the curiosity of the people takes a direction toward Mr. WOLCOTT, of Boston. Everybody wishes to know what he has done with a certain balance of $74,000 placed in his hands by the house of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., wherewithal to smooth the free wool tariff through Congress. Mr. W. received $87,000 in all, and accounts for $13,000. It is in regard to the remainder that information is wanted.

Now Mr. WOLCOTT could tell if he pleased. If he should choose to reply he must, almost necessarily, give one of two answers. He must say that he paid the $74,000, corruptly, to members of Congress, or that he put it in his own personal pocket. It would be somewhat awkward in Mr. W. to do either. Especially is he bound in honor—the kind of honor which such transactions admit of—to avoid exposing public men whom he may have bribed. If the money went in that way, Mr. W. will remain inexorably silent. We shall *have no word from him. Congress passed* his bill, and allowed him to get out of jail. Can he do less than keep counsel? To suppose otherwise would be derogatory to Mr. W.'s principles. On the other hand, if he pocketed the money, he will tell when sufficiently badgered. The code of business morals is not severe enough among us to hang him for an action so profitable to himself. Indeed, it is but too likely that he would meet with more of envy than of censure.

In the meantime the public and the Press are indebted to his reticence for a deal of exciting discussion. We doubt whether it is really wished that he should tell. If he has kept the money, nobody cares, and if it was divided among Congressmen, perhaps it is safer for the feelings and honor of all concerned that no disclosure should be made. When a stone is cast upward it is not always easy to foresee where it will strike in its descent.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.—New parties spring up like mushrooms now-a-days. Every new grievance is made the occasion for a new party. The latest programme is that of "The People's Party," issued at Washington. The Declaration is very well written and the principles very good; but nobody signs it and nobody seems to be responsible for it. It is entitled to just about as much weight as a sensible anonymous communication in a newspaper. If sixty or seventy members of Congress will cut loose from the old parties and issue this document as the programme of their new organization, it will probably receive attention. At present it amounts to nothing.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—Several prominent and distinguished gentlemen, highly intelligent and accomplished, are willing to take houses in Washington during the next session of Congress, and explain to hungry members the wants of the country,—provided the parties to whose benefit this will inure will pay the expenses of such a proceeding. Application must be made soon, as the purchase of furniture, selection of champaigne, &c., &c., requires considerable time. The attention of Steamboat-men, Iron, Wool and Cotton Manufacturers, and Railroad Presidents, is particularly requested. Address General WEBB, near Wall-street.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's Opera of the "Traviata" will be produced to-night, with GAZZANIGA, BRIGNOLI and AMODIO in their original parts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. C. W. CLARKE, an actor who has been long before the public, and who in almost every walk of the drama has performed his duties faithfully, has recently met with a severe misfortune—so severe that it may incapacitate him from further exertion. While performing he was so unfortunate as to burst a blood-vessel, the effects of which still deny him the benefit of the active pursuit of his profession. In this crisis his fellow-artists, with their proverbial generosity, have come to his assistance, and to-day and to-night a grand Testimonial Jubilee takes place at Niblo's Garden. The programme will be found elsewhere, and it will be seen that nearly all the eminent artists of America are included in the performance. We trust that our readers will lend a helping hand to a man stricken with adversity in the midst of a young and prosperous career.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. HACKETT is unquestionably the best *Falstaff* on the stage, and we are glad to notice that the public is alive to the fact. Miss KEENE's Theatre was handsomely filled last night to witness the second performance of Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor." The comedy was fairly given—Mr. HACKETT, in particular, being admirable. It will bear repetition. A good company assist Mr. HACKETT.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—A new Cantata, called "The Forest Melody, with a prelude, the Song of the Stars," will be produced here to-night, for the first time in this City. The words are by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT; the music by GEORGE HENRY CURTIS. It is composed for baritone, soprano, mezzo-soprano and contralto voices, with an accompaniment for piano. Miss BRAINERD, Miss ADA ROBJOHN, Miss HAWLEY, Miss WESTERVELT, Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Miss FANNY ROBJOHN, Dr. GUILMETTE, and the composer, Mr. CURTIS, will assist.

City Items.

TICKET-SWINDLING.—A French Canadian named BAUGEME, complained that he had been swindled out of $140 in gold and a valuable watch chain, at J. W. RAYMOND's office, No. 177 West-street, for which he received only a steerage ticket. He had been purposely misled by the swindlers, who made him believe that the place where he was cheated of his money was in the regular office of the steamer. An officer was sent to inquire into the case.

During the large Spring emigration several countrymen, who found on the steamer-day that they could dispose of their tickets at an advance, sold them, and remained over. This one person did for three steamers. Others also went into the business of speculating upon the necessities of their own neighbors, and showed as much aptness at the business as the most experienced trickster. Those who had not the courage to invest on their own account, hired themselves to the professional swindlers at five dollars a head to procure tickets for fictitious passengers, which were sold at large profits to those who were too late to secure tickets in season. These things are still practiced, which makes it doubly difficult for the agent to protect honest travelers against imposition.

HOUSE-RENT *vs.* LONGBOTTOM.—There was a case of some interest in the Marine Court, yesterday, brought by Mr. LONGBOTTOM, against a gentleman *for* $145 for rent. The defendant answered by an offset *of services in Albany, during the session of the Legislature*, by which, as he claimed, the plaintiff succeeded in procuring the passage of an act changing his name from LONGBOTTOM to HOWARD. It was claimed that the change was of great value to the plaintiff, inasmuch as before that his female friends were put to the blush whenever they were forced to pronounce his name in company.

THE NEW TOMPKINS MARKET.—Work was resumed yesterday upon the new Tompkins *Market* building, corner of Bowery and Sixth-street. The foundation was laid several months ago, and since then the matter has lain dormant until the present time, awaiting an *additional appropriation by the* Common Council. It is believed now that the work will go on without further interruption, until the building is completed, which, it is stated, will take about six months. Meantime, people living in the vicinity must be content to do their marketing in the tumble-down sheds temporarily erected around the triangular park opposite the site of the new structure.

The Crystal Palace, which was closed by the City authorities when they took possession of it Monday, was reopened yesterday morning, and visitors were admitted there on paying the admission fee which was charged before the City authorities took possession of it. The same persons who were employed there before are still in charge of the Palace, and everything there looks the same as it did the day *before yesterday.* Mr. DYCKMAN, *of the Comptroller's* office, is engaged in taking an inventory of the articles on exhibition in the Palace. The inventory will not probably be completed for a week. The money received from visitors will be appropriated to the *expenses of the exhibition, which will not be closed* until the City authorities so direct.

At the Mayor's Office yesterday JAS. MULLIN, an auctioneer, was fined $3 for doing business without a license. Officer BLACK recovered $30 for a defrauded countryman at the bogus ticket office, corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, and $24 for a countryman at WILSON's office, in West street. Officer BRANDT recovered $85 from FRANK FOWLER, corner of Chambers and West streets; the money had been fraudulently obtained from SIMONE GUNKENBERGER, a German from Cincinnati. GEO. BAKER, policy dealer of No. 55 Sheriff-street, was arrested by officer McCLOUD, taken before the Mayor, and held to bail in the sum of $500.

The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club takes place to-day at 11 o'clock. The usual arrangements have been made to pass flag-boats stationed off Staten Island, and to sail round the Southwest spit, returning to the Club House, Hoboken. There will be eleven competitors of the first class, three of which are new, viz.: The *Gipsy*, *Zinga* and THOMAS COLLYER's sloop. In the second class are the *Una*, MALLORY's new sloop, the *Scud*, from Philadelphia, the *Irene*, and several others. There are six entries in the third class.

Mayor TIEMANN has issued his proclamation and caused to be placarded in the Mayor's Office and elsewhere, declaring that on and after Monday, June 6 fifty cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the pound, corner of First-avenue and Thirty-first street. No dogs will be received from boys.

The Heads of Departments met in the Mayor's Office at 4 P. M. yesterday. Nothing of interest transpired. The Mayor informed our reporter that at the meeting a subject was under consideration which it was not desirable to make public at present, but which he trusted would be for the public good.

☞ To Book Collectors, a fine opportunity is offered for adding to their treasures by the extensive Book sale announced by GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., to commence, this day, at 4 P. M., and following days. The collection is said to be one of rare value and interest.

Captain WALLING yesterday took the command of the Mayor's Police Squad and of the Detective Squad.

SUMMER POLICE UNIFORMS.—The Police Commissioners have agreed upon a Summer uniform for the Police, to consist of a light coat of dark navy [illegible], vest and [illegible].

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ocean Mail Service Bill—Serious Leaks Discovered.

Proposed Revision of the Entire Postal System.

Amendments to the Omnibus Appropriation Bill.

Passage of the Three-Regiment Bill in the House.

The New Steam Sloops-of-War—The Pennsylvania Bank Case—A Rumpus in the Willett's Point Committee—The News from Arizona—Report in the Case of the Bark Adriatic, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 1.

The bill making appropriations for the Ocean Mail and other Postal services, which passed the House without twenty members knowing its details, has been subjected to scrutiny in the Senate Committee, which reveals very objectionable features. The second section appropriates $[illegible] for mail service rendered, when, in fact, no service has been performed for which payment can be required, and in the specific cases designated by this appropriation the Collins Line failed to perform the service, and the British steamers took the mails for the passage. The third section appropriates $[illegible] for contingencies in the service between New-York and Europe, when there can be no contingencies, the service being performed under specific contract. Thus an aggregate of over $[illegible] is appropriated nominally for mail service which would really be left for outside employment. Attention being called to the subject, this great leak [illegible] and will be prevented. An amendment will probably be reported from the Senate Committee providing for the departure of the mail steamers between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans, four times a month, on alternate weeks from each port, for Southampton, thence in auxiliary steamers to Havre and Antwerp, and a weekly trip in return, arriving at said ports on alternate weeks. A contract is to be made by the Postmaster-General for this service, to be performed by six iron screw-steamships of the best class for speed and safety—two being in reserve for contingencies.

It is the intention of J. GLANCY JONES, in accordance with the views of the Administration, early next session to propose a revision of the whole Postal system, foreign and domestic, in order to bring the Service, which now costs the Government some five millions per annum, within the receipts of the Department, and make it self-supporting. A knowledge of this purpose has [illegible] in opposing action relative to the Ocean Mail Service this session.

In view of this object, and another of equal importance, Mr. JONES this morning brought forward a resolution that Congress should reassemble on the second Monday in November, which he intends to press. In the meantime the course of trade will be watched, and unless a great revival takes place, Mr. JONES will early in the session move for a complete revision of the Tariff.

The Omnibus Appropriation bill is getting heavily loaded down with amendments in the Senate. The attempt to hitch on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill may be repeated in the House by Mr. HAVEN, of Buffalo, who made a strong speech in Committee of the Whole assailing the Administration policy of retrenchment in this quarter, and pronouncing it false in economy as in party policy.

The Steam Sloop-of-war bill will probably be hitched on to the Naval bill in the Senate. If not, it will be again brought forward in the House.

Mr. FLORENCE has ready the report of the Select Committee in the Pennsylvania Bank case. Only five witnesses were examined. Nothing was [illegible], except that Postmaster MILLER received, or charged, $23,000 as a gratuity for services in [illegible] the sale of the property to the Government. The Committee ask to be discharged.

A great rumpus was kicked up in the Willett's Point Committee by HASKIN having sent to [illegible] Chairman of the Senate Committee on [illegible], at CLAY's request, a partial report of the evidence taken, involving Collector SCHELL and his [illegible] in that transaction, with an accompanying statement by HASKIN as Chairman, without the knowledge or concurrence of any other member of the Committee. The matter being brought up against [illegible] in the Senate, he ferreted out the circumstances, and brought them to the notice of his friends on the Willett's Point Committee, who had a stormy meeting this morning, *disavowed* HASKIN's action, and withdrew the communication to the Senate. HASKIN's report was read this morning, but was unanimously dissented *from by the rest of the Committee.* They will meet again to-morrow, when the other reports will be submitted, and, possibly, a report be made to the House, but not probably. Part of the evidence only is privately printed. The whole will make over four hundred pages.

Since the Senate have evening sessions, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE has ordered the private drinking-room of the Senate to be closed.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 1.

Letters from Arizona to Lieut. MOWRY, Delegate from that Territory, state that it is probable that PESCHIERA, Governor of Sonora, will declare [illegible] independent in the event of the success of the [illegible] Government or SANTA ANNA's return to [illegible]. The news confirms previous statements regarding the correspondence between PESCHIERA and parties in the United States. Arizona continues much disturbed by Indian depredations, murders and robberies, and there being no Courts of law the [illegible] remained unchecked. The intelligence from the silver mines is highly encouraging, fresh discoveries having been made. Tucson was nearly deserted by the people going to the new placer gold diggings at [illegible] del Oro, forty miles distant. Emigration from California was on the increase, and a press was about being brought from San Francisco for the establishment of a newspaper at Tucson. The people were anxiously waiting and expected a Territorial Government.

The Secretary of War has indicated his intention of sending troops to Arizona as soon as he has any at his disposal.

Mr. BURLINGAME's report, unanimously concurred in by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is accompanied by a resolution requesting the President to obtain redress on account of the conduct of the French Government relative to the American bark *Adriatic*. The report also recommends a revision of the laws in reference to collisions at sea, and an arrangement by which the damages may be determined in such cases.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 1.

Numerous uninteresting memorials and reports were presented.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to employ force to protect the rights of our citizens from outrages by foreign nations, having especial reference to Central and South America.

This is the bill recently introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS, slightly altered.

Messrs. MASON, GWIN and BENJAMIN argued the importance of immediate action, so as to obtain the concurrence of the House ere the adjournment.

Mr. SEWARD expressed strong disapprobation of the measure. He was unwilling to involve the country in a war with all the nations of America, south of our own.

Mr. [illegible] introduced an amendment, authorizing the President in certain cases to suspend the neutrality laws.

An attempt to make the bill the special order for to-morrow was voted down by a majority.

The Miscellaneous Civil Appropriation Bill was further discussed.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, moved an amendment that the public lands in Kansas shall not be offered at public sale until the expiration of one year from the [illegible] November next, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—17.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, of N. J., Toombs, Wright, Yulee—33.

The bill was debated at great length by the friends of internal improvements, the Northwestern Senators especially introducing amendment after amendment for appropriations to lake and river harbors, but no action was taken on them up to the recess at 4 o'clock.

At 6 o'clock the debate was resumed.

Mr. Seward made a powerful appeal for the Western interests.

The question being on Mr. Chandler's proposition to provide $54,000 for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, it was lost by a tie vote of 29 to 29, whereupon Mr. Pugh moved an amendment which was virtually to engraft the whole river and harbor bill as an additional section to this bill, and asking appropriations for the harbors of Chicago, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, St. Joseph, Monroe, St. Clair Flats, Cleveland, Huron, Grand River, Ashtabula, Lunenburg, Buffalo, Genesee, Sodus Bay, Oswego, Burlington and a few others, amounting to over $450,000; also, $110,000 for a Red River raft.

Mr. Jones moved an additional $50,000 for the Des Moines, and Rock River Rapids, which was lost, by 20 against 27.

Mr. Pugh's amendment was then voted on and rejected, by 26 against 22.

Mr. Pugh next moved to strike out all the appropriations for life-boats and life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast, with the view, he said, of ascertaining whether the Northwestern States are to have justice or whether they were mere conquered provinces.

Mr. Seward declared he could not support any such proposal, and the Senate voted it down by 31 against 17.

Mr. Pugh moved to reduce the appropriation for the Coast Survey from two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Messrs. Fessenden, Hunter, Pearce, Seward, Mason and Mallory earnestly defended the necessity of the coast survey, and the able manner in which it has been accomplished, while Mr. Trumbull opposed it with all his might, but vainly, for the amendment was lost by 26 against 11.

Mr. Wilson moved to suppress disbursing agents and transfer their duties to collectors, which was agreed to, the collectors to be allowed one quarter per cent. commission.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the million appropriation for the Washington aqueduct, and Mr. Pugh to reduce the appropriation to $400,000. Both proposals were lost, and the Senate adjourned.

Persistent efforts are being made, with the double intent of defeating the bill or prolonging the session, or both. Other amendments, it is understood, will be offered to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, June 1.

The Speaker announced as the Special Committee on the memorial of American Artists, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky; Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina; Mr. Taylor, of New-York; Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio.

The House then passed the Indian Deficiency bill and the Three-Regiment Volunteer appropriation bill—the latter by 101, against 66.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreement of both Houses to the amendments to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative bill.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, providing that the next session of Congress commence on the second Monday of November, but objections were made.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Fort Snelling report.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, spoke of the great wrong done in the sale of the Reservation. A frank and honorable man, placed in the position of the Secretary of War, when he found that he made a blunder and a mistake, in the appointment of Agents or Superintendents, would frankly have admitted the fact, and corrected it; but instead of that, there was not only a remarkable, persistent and studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persuade us that he was right in relation to the deliberate concealment of the preliminaries preceding the sale. No corpse in the catacombs was more closely locked up than this transaction. No one could worm out of the Secretary what was going on. He (Morrill) reviewed the testimony condemning the New-York and Virginia combination, arguing that the property was sold for less than its value, and insisting that the House should place its seal of disapprobation on the whole manner in which the sale was effected.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, expressed his condemnation of the tone, temper, and spirit of the report of the majority of the Committee, the ability of which was displayed in presenting this transaction to the country in a light wholly different from what the testimony warranted. As a report, he had no hesitation in saying it was more characterized by partisan feelings than any document heretofore made to Congress. The speech of the gentleman from Vermont, (Morrill,) was marked by the same partisan spirit. The document was loose and inaccurate in its statements and evidence. The Committee omitted to do justice to the Secretary of War in the only virtual and material point. They were required to ascertain whether there was any corruption in the high places of the Government, and if so, to bring the offender to punishment. There was not a word or a syllable in the testimony injuriously affecting the official character and purity of the Secretary of War, and this fact should have been cheerfully announced to the House. He showed that Fort Snelling reservation was useless for military purposes to the Government. The Legislative Assembly and Constitutional Convention of Minnesota petitioned the Government to sell it. The land commanded a higher price than any since the commencement of the Government, except a little spot within the corporate limits of Chicago.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, understood that the Willett's Point Committee will report to-morrow; and, as that subject and this were somewhat connected, he thought they should be considered together. The same parties who purchased Fort Snelling, a few days before, sold the Government Willett's Point.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, said Mr. Morris knew more than he did, if the Committee was to report to-morrow.

Mr. Morris replied he was so informed by the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, having read the reports and evidence had come to the conclusion to support the condemnatory resolutions of the majority of the Committee. The sale of Fort Snelling for the price to certain persons, and at the time, was the consummation of a scheme laid in the past Administration and carried out in the present, under the eyes of the Secretary of War, in such a manner that blindness to it was a grievous official fraud. He did not care what the property brought. The House had to do with the secret sale, and with the special favorites who take rich slices of the public domain to their hearts' content, at any price.

Mr. Bishop (Conn.) said the movement was set on foot for the purpose of gratifying the spirit of political dishonesty, which seeks to establish its own purity and perfection by heaping disgrace on those entitled to confidence and respect. The whole report of the Committee, from the beginning to the end, in its statements, arguments, assumptions and conclusions, bears unmistakable evidence of a deep-laid party scheme against one of the chief officers of the Government, whom he believed as honest a man as was ever honored with the position of Secretary of War. He contended that Secretary Floyd's course was in accordance with law, and therefore not void, as the Committee assert. The Secretary was bound to dispose of Fort Snelling, it being no longer necessary for military purposes.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, said the Secretary had no authority to sell any military reservation, unless he had properly ascertained it to be useless for defensive purposes; otherwise he was subject to impeachment. He had violated the law of Congress and trampled down the rights of citizens under the sanction of the President.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, replied, saying, the law gives the Secretary the authority to dispose of Military reservations by private or public sale, for it sometimes occurs, that better prices can be obtained by the former, than the latter mode; as the case in point showed, a portion of the Fort Snelling property previously sold at public sale for $1 25 an acre. With this example, it was wise policy in the Secretary to pursue the course for which he is now arraigned.

Mr. Cavanaugh defended the sale of Fort Snelling, which the Republicans made use of as a catspaw to pluck their political chestnuts out of the ashes.

Mr. Stanton (Ohio) would not say the Secretary was guilty of an overt act, but that he was surrounded by such associations as throw suspicion over the transaction, and makes it look as if there was a fraudulent combination between the agent of the Government and the purchasers of the reservation.

Mr. Burnett, (Ky.,) said when the Republicans charged fraud, they ought to remember that history shows that all the fraud and corruption of public men was formed on that side. He then defended the Secretary.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, said there were no characteristics of a *bona fide* sale, but there were those of fraud and stealing.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, defended Dr. Graham, one of his constituents, from gross imputations on his honesty and integrity. In his testimony he said there was not a particle of evidence to show collusion between him and the Secretary.

Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, regarded it as unfortunate that where so much was at stake there should have been exhibited anything like party feeling. Belonging to neither the Democratic or Republican Party, he could not be accused of partisan bias. He then defended the Secretary, saying he acted honestly though improvidently. He, (Marshall,) however, saw nothing in this to justify him in impeaching the integrity of the Secretary.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, took the ground that the charge originated with the Republicans for political purposes.

The debate was further continued, when the House adjourned.

During the day Mr. Harris, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of declaring the seat of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, vacant, on the ground of fraud and violence in his election.

Meeting of the New-Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, N. H., Tuesday, June 1.

Our State Legislature meets to-morrow. At a caucus this evening the Republicans nominated in caucus N. B. Bryant, of Concord, for Speaker. The Democrats in caucus nominated Walter Harriman, of Warren, for the same position.

At the annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Medical Society to-day, Ex-Governor Martin was chosen President.

Arrest of New-York Thieves in Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, June 1.

Jacob Schupper, Adolphe Wolfe, Sophia Wertenbot and Elizabeth Sagaite, New-York thieves, arrived in this city this morning, and, while making purchases this afternoon, stole over $300 worth of dry goods. They were all arrested by Boston detectives, and committed, too, early this evening, for their intended return to New-York.

Fight Between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians.

Chicago, Tuesday, June 1.

St. Paul papers, of Saturday, contain an account of a fight between a band of fifty Sioux, encamped near Shakopee, and two hundred Chippewas. The battle resulted in favor of the Sioux. Four of the Chippewas were killed and six dangerously wounded, while two of the Sioux were killed and twelve wounded.

The Sailing of the Niagara.

Boston, Tuesday, June 1.

The foreign mails close at the Post-Office at 9 A. M. to-morrow, and the *Niagara* leaves for Liverpool at about noon. Dispatches to go out in her will be forwarded if handed in at No. 21 Wall-street by 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Halifax, Tuesday, June 1—9 P. M.

The Cunard steamship *America*, Capt. Moodie, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 22d ult., is about due at this port, but has not yet made her appearance.

Terrible Tornado in Illinois.

Monmouth, Ill., Monday, May 31.

A terrible tornado passed over the village of Ellison, 12 miles south of here, last night. Every house in the place was blown down and fifteen persons were killed and several fatally injured. The village contain 500 inhabitants, and reports say that none of them escaped injury. It is impossible to procure the particulars to-night. The excitement in the vicinity is intense.

Nomination for Congress.

St. Louis, Monday, May 31.

The American Convention has nominated Judge H. R. Gamble to represent the St. Louis District in Congress. The nominee has not signified his acceptance.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

Savannah, Tuesday, June 1.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived at the bar at 1 o'clock this morning. All well.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at the bar at 6½ o'clock this morning.

Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, June 1.

The screw-steamship *Atlanta*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here, from New-York, at 8 o'clock this morning.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Street Commissioner Proposes a Reorganization of his Department—Condition of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening—President Clancy in the Chair.

A resolution was laid over, directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to remove any and all rail tracks in Fiftieth-street, west of Eighth-avenue, forthwith—the said tracks or rails being unauthorized by the Common Council, and obstructing the carriage-way in Fiftieth-street.

A resolution was laid over, requesting the owners of the ferry known as the Harlem Steam Navigation Company, to run their boats on Sunday.

The resolution from the Councilmen in favor of donating $1,500 to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution from the Councilmen, in relation to the removal of the remains of President Monroe was concurred in.

The resolution from the Councilmen, calling upon the Comptroller to resign his official position, was laid on the table in accordance with the rule.

The following was received from the Street Commissioner, and referred:

CONDITION OF THE BUREAU OF LAMPS AND GAS.

Street Department, No. 4 Hall of Records,
New-York, May 31, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: I would beg leave to submit for your consideration the accompanying report of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, relative to the condition of that Bureau at the date the duties thereof were assumed by the present incumbent. I am informed, by Mr. Gayte, that the whole number of gas lamp posts contracted for, in pursuance of a resolution awarding the same, adopted by your honorable body, and approved by the Mayor, April 30, 1857, have been delivered to the various gas companies in the City, and that there are none on hand at the Corporation yard.

By reference to document No. 19 of Board of Councilmen of 1857, it will be seen that an appropriation was made, and the tax levy of 1858 based thereon, for 1,000 lamp-posts, lanterns and frames, for the Harlem Gas-light Company, in addition to 1,000 lamp-posts to be furnished for the use of the other gas companies of the City, most of which Mr. Gayte is of the opinion will be called for during the ensuing year.

On examination of the contract for lighting the oil lamps of the City, I find that the same was entered into on Feb. 28, 1854, and was to continue one year from March 8, 1854.

This contract was made with Smith D. Bellows, who was, by the terms thereof, "to light, trim and keep clean all the lamps, and furnish the necessary oil for the use of the Fire Department, markets, prisons, station-houses, and all other public places lighted with oil," for the sum of $52,000, and accordingly expired on March 8, 1155. I am informed, however, that the oil lamps have been lighted and kept in order by Mr. Bellows until the present time, and that he has been paid therefor at the rate specified in his original contract.

It has been represented to me that the number of oil lamps in the City has largely decreased during the past four years—gas lamps having been established in their stead—and that the service can be fully performed for an amount less than one-half of the sum heretofore paid.

In view of these facts, I would indorse the recommendation of Mr. Gayte, in relation to the contracts requisite for the proper and efficient discharge of the functions of his bureau, and would suggest that such measures, as may be useful in the premises, be adopted by your honorable body, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise the necessary proposals for the following supplies, to be furnished for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York:

Proposals for fifteen hundred gas-lamp posts.

Proposals for fifteen hundred gas-lamp frames, the contractor to drill cross-heads to the same.

Proposals for twenty-five hundred lanterns.

Proposals for repairing and enlarging all the public lamps in the City.

Proposals for painting the new lamp-posts.

Proposals for the carting for the Bureau of Lamps and Gas for one year.

Proposals for lighting and furnishing the oil for all the lamps in the City, and keeping them in repair for one year; specifications to state that all bids must be for a certain specific sum for each lamp lighted during the year, and that, should the lighting of any lamp be discontinued, the contractor shall receive only a *pro rata* compensation for the time such lamps have been lighted.

I would also call your attention to the fact that the contract for lighting the lower part of the City, below Grand-street, with gas, expired on May 12, 1853. The New-York Gas Company have, however, continued to light this portion of the City, up to the present time, under the terms of their previous contract, in pursuance of various agreements made with the Commissioners of Streets and Lamps.

The amended Charter of 1857, and the ordinances of the Common Council, require that all supplies for the use of the City must be furnished by contract, which provisions will preclude me from authorizing any payments to be made for lighting this portion of the City until proposals be issued, and a contract be made therefor.

I would, therefore, respectfully call your attention to this important matter, and request that it be taken into consideration, in addition to the other subject-matter herein set forth.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD COOPER, Street Commissioner.

The following is the report referred to in the above:

Street Department, Bureau of Lamps and Gas,
New-York, Saturday, May 22, 1858.

Edward Cooper, Street Commissioner:

Sir:—In accordance with your direction to report to you in writing the condition in which I found the office and the books, papers, accounts and business of this Bureau generally, I will state that I found the office in a very unfurnished condition, many articles having apparently been removed. There were five books in the office when I took possession, none of which had ever been used, and the old ones that I have been able to obtain, were handed to me by Mr. Joseph E. Ebling and Mr. John Lynnes, and consist of a complaint book, ledger, and journal, which came down to January 1st, 1856, also order and resolution books which came down to June 1857, all of which I have had thoroughly examined. The only unexpired contracts that I have discovered are one with Johnson, Cameron & Franklin for 3,500 iron gas frames, and drill cross heads for the same, and 1,500 oil lamp irons—a copy of which I have heretofore furnished you with. Also a contract with the Manhattan Gas-Light Company, which has ten years to run. I find that there are a large number of old oil lamp posts still up, the lighting of which has been displaced by gas, and it is requisite that some arrangement should be made to have them removed forthwith and taken to the Public Yard, as in several places, caused by grading and filling in, many of them have been buried up to the irons.

The following contracts are immediately requisite for the proper discharge of the duties of this Bureau for painting new lamp posts. In regard to this there is at the present time about 520 posts in the Harlem and 700 in the Manhattan Company's districts, many of which have been up a long time, and should be painted as soon as possible, as the rust is very thick upon them.

For furnishing 1,500 new gas-lamp posts; of these about 1,000 will be required for the Harlem District and the balance for those of the Manhattan and New-York Companies.

For 2,500 new gas lamps, to be furnished complete.

For 1,500 iron gas-lamp frames, and to drill cross-heads for the same.

For repairing and replacing all the public lamps in the City.

For furnishing the oil and lighting all the oil lamps in the City for the term of one year. This is an important matter, as you will see by copy of L. D. Bellows' expired contract that he has been receiving $52,700 per year. That contract also specified that he should light the markets and City Hall, and furnish the Engine, Hose and Hook and Ladder Companies with oil, each Company I understand, being allowed about one gallon per month. I think that oil lamps should be lighted at so much per lamp, and in that case Fire companies might procure their oil from the Bureau of the Fire Department or Repairs and Supplies, and arrangements can be made for lighting the City Hall and Markets.

For the carting for the Bureau of Lamps and Gas for one year.

It is required that a place should be secured for the proper storage of all materials belonging to this Bureau, relative to which, I would state that there is a yard at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, East River, now occupied by this Department, which was hired by Mr. Ebling from year to year, at the rent of $200 per annum, no lease having been made therefor.

You are no doubt aware that the contract with the New-York Gas Light Company has not been renewed. Respectfully submitted,

WM. GAYTE,
Superintendent of Lamps and Gas.

After the disposal of the above, the following was read and referred:

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Street Department, June 1, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

I desire to call the attention of the Common Council to the necessity of sundry amendments to the ordinances relating to the duties assigned to the Street Department. It is most desirable that a thorough revision of these ordinances be made. The ordinances defining the duties and the powers of this Department, adopted as they have been at different periods from 1845 to the present time, and under the provisions of laws and charters subsequently repealed, are, in many cases, not in conformity with existing laws; and in others indefinite, unintelligible and contradictory. The ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, adopted in June, 1857, is especially defective, and a new ordinance should be substituted therefor, granting powers sufficient to enable the duties of the Department to be efficiently discharged, and, at the same time, prescribing definitely their extent and the manner in which they shall be exercised.

I find the action of this Department much embarrassed by the fact that no authority is granted in the Ordinances for the appointment of many of the officers necessarily required to enable the duties assigned to several of its bureaus to be discharged in an efficient and satisfactory manner. It is true that former incumbents have assumed to possess and to exercise the power of appointing necessary officers, for whose employment no specific provision is made in the Ordinances; but I hold such appointments to be illegal, and have therefore, in all such cases, removed the incumbents, and shall make no appointments in their places, until definite authority therefor be granted by Ordinance.

Thus, in the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies is charged by the Ordinance with the duties of superintending the construction and repair of public buildings, and "inspecting all work done by contract or otherwise" thereon; making all estimates necessary for the construction of public buildings; keeping correct accounts of time on work, and the expenses thereof, when not done by contract, and of examining and auditing all accounts connected with the business of his bureau. To enable him to perform these duties, two clerks are allowed by the Ordinances, but no foreman or inspectors are provided for. When it is considered that the construction, repair and inspection, from time to time, of all the Engine-houses, Police-stations, Court-rooms, and all other public buildings, are under the charge of this officer, the obvious impossibility of his attending to all these duties in person must be apparent. The custom has, heretofore, been in a great degree to leave to the mechanic by whom the work was done the determination of the value of his services. This custom is fraught with mischief. The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies should be enabled to determine such value for himself, with at least a reasonable approach to accuracy. I am satisfied, therefore, that the interests of the City will be promoted by the appointment of an assistant to the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, who shall be competent to make the estimates of the cost of work to be done, and to exercise, under the direction of the Superintendent, a supervision of the same. I would also recommend that authority be granted for the appointment of two practical mechanics as inspectors of work not done under contract. With this assistance, in my opinion, the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies will be enabled to determine for himself the value of the services rendered in many small repairs which cannot be given out by contract, instead of being compelled, as he must necessarily be in the absence of such aid, to allow in a great degree the value of such repairs to be estimated by the person by whom it is performed.

In respect of the Bureau of Wharves and Piers the same remarks are applicable. The head of the Bureau is charged with the duty of exercising a constant inspection and supervision of the condition of the public wharves and piers, and of the erection and repairing of the same; and of suggesting and reporting improvements and alterations thereon. No clerk or assistance of any kind is provided for him by the ordinance. Many of the wharves and piers are at present in a dilapidated condition and in need of repairs. I recommend that authority be given for the employment of a clerk in this Bureau, and also a foreman who shall have, under the immediate direction of the head of his Bureau, general charge of the work required to be done in repairing wharves and piers otherwise than by contract.

In the Bureau of Lands and Places I find no provision authorizing the appointment of keepers for the various parks, although persons in that capacity have always been employed. Being in the nature of permanent officers, they cannot, in my judgment, be legally appointed without an ordinance creating the offices. I would recommend that authority be granted for the appointment of keepers, as has heretofore been done, for each of the principal parks, and that the Street Commissioner be authorized from time to time to employ such additional labor as may be necessary to keep such parks and places in proper order.

It is made the duty of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas to take charge of, oversee and superintend, the construction, repairing, cleaning, trimming and lighting the public lamps; of inspecting and repairing the same; of reporting all violations of contracts for lighting the City with oil or gas, and reporting every omission or neglect to clean, trim and light the same. It is also made his duty to subject all oil to a thorough examination and inspection, and to cause all lamps hereafter placed in the streets and avenues to be in conformity with the ordinances or resolutions of the Common Council. He must likewise examine, audit and certify all accounts connected with his bureau. Here, also, as in other bureaus, I find officers have been employed without any ordinance authorising their appointment. Some of these officers I deem to be unnecessary. I recommend that authority be given to me to appoint one Inspector of Oil and eight Inspectors of Lamps.

By the charter, it is provided that the necessity of each expenditure shall be certified to by the head of the appropriate Department, and also that "the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall have a bureau under the Street Department," and shall have charge of repairing fire engines and fire apparatus. It has been customary, heretofore, to have an officer in this Department, known as Inspector of fire engines; but I can find no authority for the appointment of this officer, and have therefore removed the present incumbent and declined to make a reappointment to this office. I deem the services of such a person indispensable to the proper reputation of this bureau. I am unwilling to certify to the necessity of expenditures, or to order the same upon the report of an officer over whom I have no direct control, and whose opinions, and my own, as to what are the necessary expenditures for the Department, are essentially different. I recommend that authority be given me to appoint such an officer. I find that many companies have two sets of apparatus, and that this is especially the case in respect to Hose-carriages. In some locations it is, no doubt, necessary that Hose-carriages be provided for Engine Companies in addition to their own apparatus; but I can see no propriety in most cases in giving the same Company two kinds of Hose-carriages. I would recommend to the Common Council that an ordinance be passed restricting each Company to one apparatus, except in cases where the Company themselves may have provided the additional apparatus, or in cases where it may be deemed expedient by the Common Council to furnish Engine Companies also with Hose-carriages, or to furnish two sets of apparatus of the same kind to the same Company. If this ordinance be adopted, a large number of Fire Engines and Hose-carriages will be placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, which can be used by his order in case of accident, or repairs to the apparatus assigned to any Company. I am satisfied that a large saving can thus be effected in the expenditures of this Department, without impairing its efficiency.

Three clerks have heretofore been employed in this bureau. I find no authority in the ordinance for their appointment, and have notified them of the fact. I would recommend that the Common Council authorize the appointment of two clerks in this bureau.

It is made the duty of the Street Commissioner to cause incumbrances on streets and wharves to be removed to the Corporation yards. It is, therefore, necessary that keepers be appointed to have charge of these yards and of the property stored therein. They are permanent officers, and therefore the authority of the Common Council is necessary for their appointment. I recommend that such authority be given.

I would also call the attention of the Common Council to the necessity of having determined, in a definite manner, the distinction between City and County charges. If the view taken of this matter by the Board of Supervisors be correct, this department is being called upon to furnish, and has furnished, supplies, &c., which it is not within its province to provide. Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD COOPER, Street Commissioner.

On motion of Alderman McSpedon, the Board adjourned, to meet this evening, and every evening—with the exception of Friday and Saturday—until the close of the June session.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President Purdy in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution, appropriating $1,000 for cleaning and refurnishing the Special Sessions Rooms.

On motion of Supervisor Bell, the communication of the Mayor, nominating Wilson G. Hunt, Wm. M. Evarts and Gustavus A. Conover, Commissioners of the New City Hall, was called up, and after some consideration, which showed that the Board was not prepared to vote on the confirmation, the communication was referred to the Select Committee, of which Mr. Stillman is Chairman.

The following resolution was referred:

Resolved, In view of the question now pending before the Court of Appeals relating to the legality of the removal of a large portion of the Police force organized before the act of 1857, it is inexpedient to increase the number of the Metropolitan Police forces, as such increase would largely add to our already excessive taxation should the decision of the Court of Appeals be in favor of the old force.

Mr. Blunt, of the Committee on Civil Courts, to whom was referred five bills of Charles W. Baker for printing the calendar of the Supreme Court and for stationery, reported that the amount $962 90 is a gross overcharge and should not be paid. He had obtained an estimate for the same work, as charged in the bill, for furnishing 250 copies of the calendar: One estimated the cost at $50, another at $42 25, and the third at $35—to supply the same, in every particular like those furnished and charged for in the bill, at $135 90.

The bills amount in all to $1,360 68. He believes this might have been furnished for about one-third of the amount. He states, that in the bills, ten reams of paper were charged, where only one ream and twelve quires were necessary. Where six reams were charged, only one ream was used; and where thirty-six reams were charged, only seven were used. He recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to pay the three bills for printing the calendars for the Supreme Court, in the following manner, viz.: Bill No. 1, instead of $135 70, pay $56 20; and bills No. 2 and No. 3, respectively, amounting to $129 40 and $307 60, be paid in like proportion.

He stated that Mr. Baker claimed that the overcharge was in consequence of a mistake by his bookkeeper.

The majority of the Committee reported in favor of the payment of the bills, modified in accordance with the amount of the mistakes.

The whole subject was referred back to the Committee.

A resolution was adopted, reducing the fees for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, from 10 to 2 cents.

A resolution was adopted, giving each Police Magistrate an Assistant-Clerk, at a salary of $1,000, per annum, with the exception of Eighty-sixth-street,—that to be $500 per annum.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Police Intelligence.

Sharp Female Practitioners—Look out for Begging Females.—A middle-aged woman, plainly but neatly dressed, called at the residence of Mr. John Griswold, No. 20 Union square, yesterday forenoon, and asked to see the lady of the house. The woman was shown into the parlor and requested to be seated. Mrs. Griswold made her appearance in a few minutes, when the visitor, who proved to be a stranger, told her a pitiful tale of the severe privations she had suffered during the past Winter, owing to the death of her husband. She had two children, and wished to raise money enough to redeem a few articles from the pawnbroker's and then go to Boston, where there was a promise of something for her to do to support herself and family. She mentioned the names of several gentlemen and ladies who, she stated, would corroborate her story; and also gave the names of a number of ladies residing in that vicinity who had, she said, just given her money. The woman told her story with such seeming honesty that Mrs. G. readily believed her statement, and gave her some money from her purse. Two other ladies who had called in the meantime were so favorably impressed with the prepossessing appearance of the woman that they also contributed to relieve her alleged necessities. The woman was overflowing with gratitude to her generous benefactors, and upon leaving shook each of them warmly by the hand. Very soon after the departure of the woman Mrs. Griswold discovered to her own utter amazement that of her two lady visitors that they had been sadly victimized by a genuine female sharper—herself, however, the greatest victim—the fact being evidenced by the disappearance of a valuable diamond pin, which the woman had adroitly and stealthily managed to unfasten from her dress and get off before the larceny was detected. A man was immediately dispatched to look after the woman, but she was nowhere to be found. It was ascertained that she had previously called at several houses in the neighborhood, and, by telling the same story as that she told to Mrs. Griswold, had received money from nearly all she visited. The fact of the robbery and a description of the woman was speedily communicated to the Police Head-quarters, in Broome-street, when Sergeant Lefferts sent two of his detectives to search after the woman. From the description given of her she is believed to be Maria Henderson, *alias* "Cute Moll," who has recently served a term in State Prison for shoplifting.

The Turf for 1858.

Union Course, Long Island.—Great Trotting, Tuesday, June 1. Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. Geo. Spicer's b. g. *Lantern*, received forfeit. H. Woodruff, br. g. *Tartar*, paid forfeit. The people were disappointed in consequence of the race not taking place. The forfeit was paid on Monday. The parties who made the match, as a matter of course, should have informed the public.

Union Course, Long Island.—Trotting, Tuesday, June 1. Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

S. McLaughlin, br. m. *Vanity*	2	1	1	1
D. Pifer, s. g. *Sneak*	1	2	2	2

Time: 2:42½—2:40½—2:40—2:39½.

Union Course, Long Island.—Walking match against time, Tuesday, June 1. Mr. Adams, the pedestrian, to walk two miles, fair heel and toe, in 15 minutes. He failed. He performed it in 16 minutes and 15½ seconds.

Union Course, Long Island Trotting.—Monday, May 31, purse $100, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

G. Jenkins, ch. g. *Mohawk*	1	1	1
H. Woodruff, b. g. *Phil*	2	2	2
D. Pifer, b. g. *Malta*	drawn.		
J. McLaughlin, b. m. *Milkmaid*	drawn.		
Mr. Banker, b. m., *Gipsey Girl J.*	drawn.		
J. Doty, b. g. *Jersey*	drawn.		
S. Hoagland, ch. m. *Lady Palmer*	drawn.		
J. Conway, b. m. *Lady Jane*	drawn.		

Time—2:39; 2:40; 2:40.

The race was well contested by *Mohawk* and *Phil*, the betting hanging on these two after the first heat. Previous to the start *Mohawk* was the favorite against the field at $100 to $80; he evidently had more speed than any of the other horses in the race, and won easily.

Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.

From the American Agriculturist.

For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.

From the Tribune.

To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.

From the Independent.

Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

Broadway Redeemed From the drawback of high prices. PARIS BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, COIFFURES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, &c., At the lowest prices in the trade, At WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway, Opposite the Park.

Everybody desiring to purchase MIRRORS, CORNICES, PICTURE-FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c., &c., AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, is invited to examine the extensive assortment at the Looking Glass Warehouse of KIMBALL, WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 360 Broadway.

Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s New Patent Sewing Machine, COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS. Superior to the highest price machine for ONE QUARTER THE COST. Agents wanted; full instructions furnished. Give them a call, No. 447 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Ebenezer Collamore, No. 442 BROADWAY, below Canal-st., has constantly on hand a large assortment of French, English and India Dishes and Tea Sets; Cut, Engraved and Pressed Glass, of the best quality and latest patterns.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Electro-Magnetic Burglar or House Alarm.—Warranted a perfect security to all your doors and windows, and a protection to persons and property. It is

NO JOKE—NO HUMBUG!

But a practical thing—needs only to be understood to be adopted. E. HOLMES, Proprietor, No. 2[illegible]0 Broadway.

Country Shoes for City Ladies.—No Lady can enjoy her country visit if she fail to call at CANTRELL'S Shoe establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and select her Gaiters. He has had manufactured just the articles for the green fields and the seaside, which are selling at marvelously low prices. Besides, he has all kinds of shoes for children. Boots and Gaiters for gentlemen, &c., of far superior quality than can be found elsewhere. Visit CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Real Shetland Shawls. KNIT BY HAND, AT RANKIN'S, NO. 96 BOWERY.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c. New and beautiful styles. AT GREAT REDUCTIONS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

New Paper-Hangings and Decorations. FRANCIS PARES & CO., No. 236 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., are now opening all the new styles, of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

Popular Trade in Mantillas. W. B. MACKENZIE will open a large assortment of Mantillas, *par à prix*, on MONDAY, May 31. Fashions for June. No. 298 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

Bartholf's Sewing Machines. Office No. 489 Broadway, (corner Broome-st.) Send for a circular. Machine-Twist, &c. Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841, Post-Office. "These machines are now in general use."—Sun, Times.

Shall I be a Lawyer, Merchant, Minister, Mechanic, Author, Physician, Artist or Farmer?—A correct Phrenological examination will aid you to solve this great question. Call on FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Custom-Made Shirts of all Sizes, Summer Under-Shirts and Drawers, and every variety of Men's Furnishing Goods, retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

Catarrh.—Dr. GOODALE'S Office, for the treatment and cure of Catarrh, is at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, two doors from Broadway. His entire success with this formidable disease is fully established.

DIED.

Duer.—In this City, on Sunday, May 30, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. G. King, William Alexander Duer, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, June 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The Railroad train leaves at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Henderson.—In this City, on Monday, May 31, at his late residence, No. 2[illegible] West 1[illegible]th st., James Henderson, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, June 2, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Clarke.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 31, at No. 3[illegible] West 20th st., after protracted suffering from the infirmities of age, which he bore with Christian submission, Dr. Peter Clarke.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Wednesday, June 2, at 3½ P. M. His remains will be taken to Cayuga County for interment.

Catton.—In this City, on Monday, May 31, at 9 o'clock P. M., Willard Catton, aged 8 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, June 2, from the residence of Mrs. S. Coe, No. 20 Bedford-st.

Clifton.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, George Gideon Clifton, only child of Gideon and Mary Ann Clifton, aged 12 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, East 58th st. and 2d-av., at 2½ o'clock on Thursday, June 3.

Vanderhoef.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 31, Ella Jane, youngest daughter of Thos. H. and A. Jane Vanderhoef, aged 4 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 1 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

Cropsey.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 1, Edwin, son of Henry P. and Eliza Cropsey, of Haverstraw, N. Y.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, June 3, at 12½ o'clock precisely, from No. 111 Willow-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

Parmerton.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, June 1, after a severe illness, Mrs. Gertrude Parmerton, wife of John Parmerton, sr., in the 64th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Joseph Duvall, No. 37 Grand-st., Williamsburg, on Thursday, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

O'Hara.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 1, Jane, wife of Charles H. O'Hara, of Stamford, Conn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Geist[illegible], 9th-st., second house east of 5th-av., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at 2 o'clock from Hamilton-av. Ferry.

White.—At Harlem, on Monday, May 31, Alfred W., the only child of John and Selina White, aged 2 years and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of his father, 3d-av., between 123d and 124th sts., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock.

Hagaman.—On Tuesday, June 1, of consumption, Jeremiah Hagaman, in the 46th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Hagaman's Mills, N. Y., for interment, this morning.

Livingston.—On Tuesday morning, June 1, Margaret Fleming, infant daughter of Charles James Livingston.

Freeman.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Monday, May 31, Francis Parkman, son of the Rev. Amasa S. and Mary Freeman, aged 6 years and 18 days.

Macculloch.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, June 1, George P. Macculloch, aged 83 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 12 M., on Saturday, June 5, from St. Peter's Church, Morristown.

Murray.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday morning, June 1, Lizzie Clark, daughter of the Rev. N. Murray, D. D.

Funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Franklin.—In Providence, R. I., on Sunday, May 30, Charlotte, wife of the late Henry P. Franklin, aged 69 years.

NEW-YORK ROUTES OF SWILL-MILKMEN.
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Long lists of houses in New-York where Swill-Milk is taken, published in No. 131 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER, now ready.

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J. O. HAGGER, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. Desk at this office.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, GROCERS AND BARKEEPERS.—The most useful book on the subject, scientifically treated, containing 1,000 prescriptions in those branches and the many useful arts, just published at $6 per copy, by the author, Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

SMALL TEA POTS FOR RESTAURANTS.—Block-tin, Britannia and plated Tea and Coffee Pots of a convenient size for the use of [illegible], for sale at wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, No. [illegible]

LOOK OUT FOR [illegible] NEW-YORK WEEKLY [illegible] AND FOR SALE BY ALL [illegible] DR. [illegible] NICK WHIFFLES; OR, THE TRAPPER GUIDE. HIS LAST AND BEST STORY. GET IT EARLY if you don't want to be disappointed, as everybody will want to read this exciting STORY OF LIFE AMONG THE TRAPPERS OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST, and it will be impossible to print papers enough to supply the demand.

ALBERT FREESTONE. THE COMPANY SUPPLY FROM THEIR QUARRIES at Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the ALBERT FREESTONE, of EITHER COLOR, delivered at any point on the Atlantic seaboard. Orders should be left at the Company's office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned. Over two hundred buildings, of the finest construction, erected in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE, admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect. Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in combination with the other, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color. The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch. SAM'L F. [illegible], Secretary. Company's Office, No. 16 Nassau-st., over the Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York.

FIRST CALL. Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st. MARCH, 1858. We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market prices, for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of CARPETINGS, Of the following manufacturers: NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO., NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS, JOHN CROSSLEY & SON, H. BRINTON & SON, PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARSON, LOWELL CO., HARTFORD CO., AUBURN, N. Y., PELTONS, PHILADELPHIA. OIL-CLOTHS Of all the principal manufacturers. CANTON MATTINGS, WORSTED AND WOOLEN TABLE [illegible]. Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call. Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings. WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st., near Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO. SILVER WARE. BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.
Our Standard of silver is .... 950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is .... 925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French is .... 900-1,000 parts pure.
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, guarantee the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, to be serviceable. BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver-ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES! A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES. James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 80 Front-st., was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 190 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

REMOVAL. THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Has removed from No. 1[illegible] Broadway to the [illegible] Building recently purchased by them, and known as NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $[illegible]. LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES on ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR. THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.
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No Refrigerator can be dry unless all the contained air is kept in constant motion. No Refrigerator can be economical when but air ventilates it. Call and examine the article before you purchase. Manufactured and sold by GEO. PIERCE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Among diseases, Dyspepsia and Diarrhea rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure. It has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave, and given the glow of health to many a lean and emaciated form. The medicine we have reference to is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. These Bitters, whose virtues are promulgated through the State, are continually increasing in the favor of the public, and, from the many cures they have effected, have doubtless the ascendency over any other preparations before the public. For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

CARPETING. SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st. Are now offering English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard. English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard. English Brussels at $1 12 per yard. English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard. Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CASH CAPITAL $300,000, With a large surplus. Office NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President. Edward A. Stansbury, Secretary.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND PROF. DE GRATH.—Franklin brought electricity from the heavens to earth, but it remained for Prof. De Grath to supply that electricity to the relief of diseased and suffering mortals—diseases that heretofore baffled the physician's old treatment, such as neuralgia, rheumatism, pains, stiff joints, deafness, swellings, palsy, piles, skin diseases, &c., are now cured by Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil in one or two days. Read this letter:
Prof. De Grath: I have been the victim for many years of a rheumatic affection and lost the use of my limbs. I could not raise my hand to my head; in short, I was totally helpless. I applied your Electric Oil, and before I had used one bottle I was perfectly restored. You may refer any sufferer to me. MRS. E. HUTCHINS, 17th and Thompson sts., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Hutchins is well known in Philadelphia. My Oil has cured 1,000 other Philadelphians, among whom are Geo. W. Ward, Esq., Jos. K. Bacon, [illegible], Mrs. Hunter, and G. Bowen, No. 160 North 3d-st., and others, all sufferers. No Electric Oil should be used unless my signature is on the label and name blown on the bottle. All others are dangerous. Bottles 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, New-York, and throughout the United States.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of the highest respectability, and fully competent to undertake any household work; to cook, wash and iron; or housework in a small family; highly recommended for capability, good moral excellence; a person in whom implicit confidence can be placed. Wants a quiet, domestic family. Can be seen at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., near [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would go as chambermaid or waitress; has lived for four years in her last place; would have no objection to go to the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. [illegible] 2d-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and washing; the other would do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in the fine washing and ironing. Both have good reference. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., in the rear, room No. 6, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse, and to assist with the chamberwork. Has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at or address to her present situation, No. 324 Madison-av., near 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress or child's nurse. Is willing and obliging. Will be recommended by her present employer, at No. 8 West 11th-st. No objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST RATE GIRLS (SISTERS), situations. One is an excellent cook and baker of bread, pies, &c.; the other is a first rate waitress, or would do chamber-work and washing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good city references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 181 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and Newport preferred. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waiter, or as waitress alone; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 78 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Can be seen for two days. No objections to go to the country, with a family.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, OF FOURTEEN years of age, to engage with a respectable lady, to take care of a baby and do light work. Can read and write, and make herself generally useful. Has lived out some time before. Inquire at No. 67 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 22 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, to take charge of children or an infant; can give the best City reference for the last 12 years as to capability. No objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; one who is capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 13th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 19 YEARS of age, desires a situation as assistant to some lady teacher, or take charge of a small school, and will be satisfied with a very small salary at first. She is well educated, and can furnish references. Address E. W. S., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR COOKING, washing and ironing, by a first-class girl; she would have no objection to do the general housework of a small private family; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 132 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman as wet nurse, with a lady; has a fresh breast of milk; is very healthy; has good reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. [illegible] Beach-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or to act as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of references. Call or address No. 227 East 13th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IS desirous of procuring a situation as cook. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 83 King-st., Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; is a very neat sewer. Can come highly recommended. Call at No. 87½ Laurens-st., corner of Spring.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY RESPECTABLY connected, and with first-class references, an engagement as matron or housekeeper, where experience and thorough reliability would be appreciated. Address G. B., No. [illegible] West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as cook; the other as waitress; both fully competent in the above capacity, and have the best of reference; call at No. 163 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED.—A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman is desirous to obtain a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, who can do all kinds of needle-work, and has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 244 26th-st., near 9th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse; and understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 23d-st., fourth floor, back room; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A WELSH AND AN AMERICAN girl, situations; one as cook and assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or waitress. Would like to go to the country. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress, chambermaid or nurse. Apply to her present employers, with whom she has lived the past four years, Madison avenue, centre house, between [illegible]th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is a good baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City references can be given by calling at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as chambermaid and to do up fine muslin or plain sewing. Call at No 35 West 14th-st., where she can have reference from her late employer for the last three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker by a young woman; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or to go a short distance in the country. Good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] East 14th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, AND would help as laundress, by a very competent woman with good City reference: understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; would like to go to Newport, R. I. Call at 28 4th-av. Inquire for CATH.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and can make herself otherwise useful. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 5 Attorney-st., between Division and Grand sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to do either, with the washing, by an experienced person, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, in a private family. City reference furnished. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, in a small private family. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 430 Greenwich-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress, washing or chamberwork. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner of West 21st-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork, or laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE THAT CAN COME well recommended, and is willing to assist in the laundry; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 57 Morton-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a first-class family. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 196 Forsyth-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or to assist in the care of children. Can be seen for a few days at house of present employers, No. 71 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good city reference. Call at No. 13 Orchard-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; is fully competent; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 105 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (English,) a situation as waiter in a private family, with good references. Address R. B., care of Jeffreys Brothers, machinists, No. 161 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 12th-st., in the rear, near the av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call from 9 till 4 at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family, as first-class cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Apply at No. 7 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress. The best reference given. Call at No 84 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHING TO GO TO Europe would like to make an engagement with a family as governess or companion. Remuneration not an object. Address C. B., Box No. [illegible], Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY, for two very experienced, trustworthy and highly recommended servants, (Protestants.) One an excellent, thorough, meat and good plain pastry cook, is a most superior washer and ironer. The other as chambermaid, waitress and fine laundress, or children's nurse. Both are most respectable girls, neat in their habits, and anxious to be placed. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, NEAT, TIDY girls, situations in the City or country for the Summer—one as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats and poultry, baking—the other as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 and $6. Excellent City reference. Call, for three days, at No. [illegible] East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to travel with a lady or family to any part of the States, Europe or California, East, West, North or South; distance no objection. Also, a neat, Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; would go as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, faithful Protestant girl, either for general housework, chamberwork, waiting or children's nurse; is a girl of good moral character, neat, and always obliging and respectful; is not fond of going out much, and will give the most satisfactory City references from her former employer, where she served a long time. Apply at No. 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or is willing to make herself generally useful; has got the best of City references if required. Would do general housework for a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 183 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY one who thoroughly understands her business; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses neatly, and all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with children or chamberwork in a permanent situation. The best of City references. Apply at No. 123 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young women, in City or country, as chambermaids in a first-class hotel, boarding-house or any of the watering-places; distance no objection; they know their duties in every particular; have the best of reference. Any party in want of such help will be much pleased by calling at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation, in a respectable family, as chambermaid and waitress; she understands needlework, &c. and is willing to make herself generally useful; would prefer a situation in a respectable millinery establishment. Address J. LUX, No. 13 Chambers-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation in the country, to take care of a horse, cow, and work on the place. He is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing and obliging. A quiet home more than wages sought for. Call or address J. S. T., Bowery Hotel, Room No. 23, No. 385 Bowery, corner of 4th-st. for one day only.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, understands meats, pastry, jellies, game, &c., is an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; both have excellent recommendations; have no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 183 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSMAKER, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is fully competent to fill both situations; is willing to go out by the day or month. No lady need apply except one that is willing to give good wages. Call at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; *or as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing;* or would do housework; no objections to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's for three days, who will give her a good recommendation, at No. 7 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID, BY a young woman that can cut and fit ladies' dresses; understands hair-dressing, can do all kinds of family *sewing, embroidering and fine fluting. Can give* satisfactory reference from her present employer. Call or address No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 52 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Call from 10 to 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH girl, a situation as cook; is a good plain washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 197 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs., first *floor, front room, for two days.*

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE WOMEN, WHO are not afraid of work, situations as good plain cooks, washers and ironers, or to do general housework. They are obliging, "willing to be told," not inclined to *visit, and are well recommended. Apply at Wallace's,* No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—*SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR* country as a good cook and to wash and iron, as laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; or as chambermaid or nurse. Understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference. Would prefer going a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 224 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, creams, jellies, and preserves of all kinds; can do fancy cooking in any style; no objection to a respectable boarding house or hotel. Has good references; likes the country. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly; quick at the needle; washes for the nursery; wages $7; City or country. Five years' *City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days*

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 East 9th-st., *near the corner of 3d-av.*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go into a small family to do general housework; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 37 State-st., Brooklyn, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, and wishes to make herself useful; no *objection to the country; best of City reference. Call* at No. 118 East 16th-st.

WANTED—*A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN,* one as cook, the other as waitress; both fully competent in the above capacity, and have the best of reference. Call at No. 163 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, as chambermaids and waiters, or nurses and seamstresses, or would do light housework. They are efficient and well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework, in a small family, or would do chamberwork; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., third floor, front room

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant German girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 191 Adams-st., in the rear house, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Protestant German girl, to do the housework of a family; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; would be willing to go in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, with good testimonials, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or children, and do sewing. Can be seen at No. 115 38th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Call at No. 13 Orchard-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework or to take care of children; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 158 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family. Best of references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a respectable young woman with good City references; understands shirt-polishing and fluting. Call at No. 131 18th-st., west of 7th-av.

CALIFORNIA.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW of respectability, wishing to go to her relatives in California, is desirous of engaging with a lady, who would be willing to pay her passage for her services during the voyage; is a first-rate seamstress, children's nurse, or to wait on a lady. Address EMILY, No. 115 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER (A married man;) must be well acquainted with the management and care of horses, and have a knowledge of gardening. Good recommendations will be required. An American or Scotchman preferred. Address A. H. C., Box No. 154, Times office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPETENT woman, as cook, washer and ironer; also, a tidy girl, as nurse and chambermaid. None but those that can come well recommended, need apply, and to such the situations are desirable ones. Apply at No. 92 Montague st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER; ONE fully competent in every respect to cut and make; also, apprentices. Good sewers paid while learning. Americans preferred. Apply at No 49 Morton-st.
MADAME FERGUSON.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK who thoroughly understands her business, and can bring good City references. Apply at room No. 2, Brevoort House, to-day, between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTED with the wholesale grocers, to act as outdoor agent. *The very best reference required. Apply to* TURNER BROTHERS, No 350 Washington-st.

HANDS WANTED—FOR BOYS' CLOTHING at No. 25 Dey-st. Reference required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, a situation as steward or assistant in the office of a hotel, or would take charge of any department in a hotel. Has had eight years' experience, and can furnish most unexceptionable City references as to honesty, sobriety and industrious habits. Address, for two days, D. J. P., Box No. 177 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. The best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, from last employers, with whom he has lived for near six years. Address M. R., box No. 128, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH 19 years of age, in some respectable family; perfectly understands the care of horses; is accustomed to work in and around a gentleman's house; is sober, industrious and willing; can write a fair hand; the best of reference, if required, from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 211 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS OF age, (an American,) a situation in any respectable business. Is well acquainted with the wholesale and retail fur trade. Can keep books, and is a good judge of money. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address K., Box No. 188, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, of genteel appearance and address, who well understands the business, and can produce the highest of testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to U. G. E., Union-square Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man who understands his business; has a general knowledge of gardening; can make himself generally useful on a farm or otherwise. References unexceptionable. Address THOMAS, Box No. 108 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, or waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference from his last employers; can fill either situation so as to give perfect satisfaction. Address L. B., Box No. 145 *Times* office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable Englishman, as groom and coachman, one who perfectly understands his business. No objection to go in the country. Can furnish the best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. P., Box No. 154, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CONFIDENTIAL man, a Protestant, either as light porter in a store or waiter in a private family. He is accurate in keeping accounts, and would work in any respectable establishment where he could be permanently employed. Call or address J. A., No. 67 Varick-st. in the rear, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of recommendation. Apply to JOHN B. RYER, saddle store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man; understands the care of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; willing to make himself useful; good reference given. Address J. K., No. 348 4th-av., rear house.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S SITUATION, BY a young man who can bring the best of recommendations; having been four years in his last place. Apply at No 71 William st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter; can drive, if required; has best of City reference. Apply for a few days at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman; country preferred; has the best of City references. Call for 2 days at No 89 Irving-place.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS are respectfully desired to examine the
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
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HOME SCHOOL.—NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y. 19 miles from New-York City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. A quiet and delightful retreat during the Summer months. *Tuition in English, French, German, with board and* washing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarders limited to 12. For particulars, address Dr. E. A. SIEKER, the Principal, as above. May be seen from 10 to 1 every Saturday, at No. 127 William-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON *River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from* Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAS. RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N.J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

CHEAP WRITING CLASSES.—LADIES OR gentlemen wishing to join Mr. PAINE'S cheap writing, book keeping and arithmetic classes, should apply immediately at No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Some of Col. PAINE'S pupils, who made mere marks and scrawls before taking lessons, now write a very handsome hand, after only twelve lessons. —*Herald of the Times, Newport.*

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For *circulars, with patrons as references,* address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the French language, and who has *been a resident governess in a French school in this City,* would like to obtain pupils in a private family, where a few hours' instruction each day would be considered as *an equivalent for her board.* Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 139, *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, with French and music, would wish to obtain a few pupils to instruct in all, or either of those branches. She can give the best references from her present pupils. Terms moderate. Address C. C., *Union-square Post-Office.*

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—*Parental visits always welcomed.* Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty.* Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.
JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

BOTANY.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO give lessons, either individually or to a class, in this science, both in its theory and practice. Address M. D. B., Box No. 152, *Times* office

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS—A LADY OF KIND DISPOSITION and affable manners desires a situation as Governess; can teach the English branches, understands the care of children in sickness and health; would take charge of a widower's family; no objections to travelling; good reference; would take situation of matron. Call or address a line L. C. M., No. 170 Bleecker-st.

PARENT—DO YOU WISH YOUR SON OR sons instructed by an experienced Teacher, who will go to your house or school-room, or will receive pupils at his room? Terms moderate. Would take pleasant boarding. For an interview, address TEACHER, Post-Office, station D, New-York City.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to take charge of the music in any Protestant Church in the City desires an engagement. The best of City references furnished, as to competency and character. Address MUSIC, Box No. 1,970, New-York Post-Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT MANNING'S OFFICE, NO. 337 Bowery, (late 271,) clerks, porters, coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmers, men for stores, boys for saloons and trades, &c., &c. Also, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, girls for general housework, laundresses, nice young women to travel. P. S.—Parties lately landed can be well suited. This office has been long established and highly recommended to those wanting employment.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st. Also, waiters, farmers, gardeners, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 132 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

SERVANTS.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN SEEKING help may find a good assortment of the same both male and female, French and German, at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an Intelligence office is connected with a benevolent Society, and conducted on a new plan.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS immediately, can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap, it is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c.*, besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. *Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER STREET,* first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, or ladies, can be accommodated with desirable rooms and board in a private family, in the most pleasant part of Jersey City. The house has all the modern improvements. It is regarded by competent authority, as healthful as any place of resort in any part of the country. Address Box No. [illegible], Post Office, Jersey City, N. J.

BOARDING.—NO. 371 TENTH-STREET, NEAR TOMPKINS SQUARE.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board for $5 50; also, a gentleman for $3 50; partial board, $2 25; the house is fine and airy, high stone stoop, with garden; stages pass the door; family private; two ladies can have board also.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a large, cheerful room and bedrooms, together or separately, with board, in a small, genteel family. Dinner at 6½ P. M. Inquire at No. 200½ West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—MRS. COX, FORMERLY OF NO. 275 Grand-st., has removed to No. 26 6th-av., where she can accommodate a few more boarders with light, pleasant and airy rooms.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board and pleasant separate rooms, in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., a few doors from Fulton-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, two blocks from Broadway and 4th st., having two large and pleasant rooms, would let the front one to two gentlemen, for $10 per week, with breakfast and tea, or the back room for $9; or to a gentleman and his wife on reasonable terms. References given and required. Address C. B. A., Post-Office, Station D, Bible House.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a pleasant house, replete with all modern improvements, in Broome st., one block from Broadway, would let to 5 or 6 gentlemen pleasant rooms, with bath room and closets connected, and breakfast, tea and dinner on Sundays if required. Family consists of three. No other boarders taken. Rooms will be ready for occupancy on the 1st June. Address W. H. W., Box No. 121 *Times* office, for one week.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOARDING IN HUDSON CITY, N. J.—TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family. House situated on Palisade-av., 15 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry. Stages pass the door. References exchanged. Address J. E. B., Box No. 32 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a small family, at No. 111 Jay-st., Brooklyn, a few doors from Sands-st., and within a few minutes' walk of Catharine and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also, two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board by applying at No. 65 Hicks st. The neighborhood is desirable, and within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. The best of references required and given.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN RESIDING in a French family, in New-York, are desirous of adding to their number in consequence of some of their friends having left for Europe. The vacant apartments are well and handsomely furnished, and the arrangements of the house would be found in every way agreeable. Address Box No. 1,750, Post-Office.

FRENCH BOARD.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH private family, occupying a modern built house in a good neighborhood, would let two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to a gentleman and lady or single gentleman wishing to converse in the French language. Apply at No. 86½ West 20th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require would let one or two rooms, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen; this is a rare opportunity for a person wishing a pleasant home. Apply at 207 East Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, BY A FAMILY of three adults, in a farm house, not more than an hour's distance from the City, where no other boarders are taken. Westchester County preferred. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 2,773, General Post-office.

NO. 227 EAST BROADWAY.—ROOMS with closets, and single bedrooms, with water and gas, to let, with full or partial board, in a highly respectable *house and neighborhood, where the comforts of home* can be enjoyed on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can find a neatly furnished room, *with gas and use of bath. Price $2 50 per week, or $3 50* each, with partial board. Location west of Broadway near Washington square. Address, with real name, REED, Box No. 140, *Times* office. References exchanged.

THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ROOM on the third, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, will be let with *or without board; 6th-av. cars pass the door; or would* let the extension parlor on the first floor, suitable for a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick st.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND, at or near New-Brighton, by a gentleman and his wife—preference given to a house with few boarders. Answer, stating terms and location, to H. B., box No. 3,021, Post-Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, if required; also single rooms, in a brown stone house with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET on the second story, with or without partial board, in a private family. Bath on the same floor. In a pleasant, convenient location, on a stage rout. References exchanged. At No 66 Amity st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND *floor* can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; *terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.*

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, ROOMS AND board in a respectable neighborhood, not below 14th-st. Satisfactory references required and given. Address SEEKER, Box No. 125, *Times* office, and state terms, conditions, &c.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR SUMMER, AT Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st, Jersey City, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. The most desirable rooms either *for families or single gentlemen* will be vacated early in June, and can now be secured.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, will let one room without board, furnished or unfurnished; the room has gas in it. Apply *at No. 6 First-av., near Houston-st.*

TO SOUTHERNERS.—PARTIES DESIRING *transient for permanent board may obtain such in a* private family. Apply at No. 255 4th-av. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to a single gentleman, with gas and bath, with or without breakfast, at No. 30 East 13th-st. References exchanged.

A FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they want, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with rooms and partial board, at No. 100 East 22d-st. Gas, bath, &c.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor of house No. 126 Orchard-st., to a single gentleman, or to a small family, unfurnished. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A comfortable room, with breakfast, within an hour's ride of the City. Address, stating terms &c., L. B. RUSH, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Also, a small front room. Apply at No. 20 Bond-st.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

HOTELS.

1858.
THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
Notre-Dame-st., Montreal.
JOSEPH H. DALEY.

ALLYN HOUSE—HARTFORD, CONN.—THE Allyn House is an entirely new structure, built of brick and free-stone; the rooms are large, airy, and convenient; the halls are spacious, and the whole establishment is completely furnished with all modern improvements. In location, it is unsurpassed. The site is at the corner of Asylum and Trumbull sts., commanding an extended view over the City and surrounding country, and is within five minutes' walk of the Depôt, State House, and new Park. Travelers will find this a most desirable house to stop at, and every provision will be made for their comfort and convenience.
CHARLES DEVENSP, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.
J. G. WEAVER.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen in a private family; no boarders; house new, on the Sound near depôt and steamboat; fine grounds, beautiful scenery, plenty of fishing and game, and healthy location. Apply immediately to C. C. GARDINER, No. 33 Warren-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of Summer boarders, situated 4 miles east of Peekskill Village, accessible by all trains on Hudson River railroad, and steamboats *Thomas Powell, Armenia, Metamora.* Reference, James W. Winters, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place.
A. W. PALMER, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Mountain air, forest park, good table and amusements. Send for a circular.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE DWELLING-house No. 11 [illegible]-st., South Brooklyn, immediately opposite Sydney-place, and within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and Atlantic-st. ferries, well calculated for a genteel family. Will be put in thorough order for a good tenant. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. [illegible] Henry-st., near Atlantic.

TO LET—A LARGE CONVENIENT HOUSE, IN excellent order, in [illegible]th-st., near 4th-av., suitable for a genteel boarding house. Furniture for sale very cheap. Also to let, a small genteel house, in proper order, in 12th-st., near 6th-av. Furniture, nearly new, for sale. Apply to W. H. LUSK, No. [illegible] 4th av., near 23d-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 370 Broadway, well adapted for a merchant tailoring establishment or any other light business, being well lighted, centrally located and in thorough repair. Apply to JOHNSON & CAMERON, No. 370 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with garden and stable attached, in the village of Flushing, situate within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt and Steamboat Landing. Inquire of GEO. W. QUACKENBOSS, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York, or of H. S. HOVER, Flushing.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house No. 511 Broome-st. For terms, apply to Mr. BETTS, No. 19 William st., New-York. Possession immediately.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. [illegible] Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ON REASONABLE terms, a neat cottage, with large garden and stable, on Bedford-av., convenient to the cars. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—Furnished or unfurnished; very pleasantly situated near the Railroad Depôt. Apply to JACOB H. WHITSON, Main-st., or JOSEPH WILLETS, No. 118 Water st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. [illegible] Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 70 Broadway, extending to New-st. Apply at No. 346 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND FIFTH FLOORS OF No. 8 North William-st., well adapted for any light manufacturing business requiring good light. Inquire of JOHN LYONS, No. 13 Chambers-st., or JOHN EGAN, No. 68 East 20th-st.

HOTEL TO LET—THE CLERMONT HOUSE, New-York, corner of Murray-st. and College-place, situate in the centre of the dry goods trade, and half a block from Hudson River Railroad Depôt, completely finished for hotel purposes. Will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. For particulars, inquire of J. J. ASTOR, Jr., No. 26 Prince-st., or HENRY DAY, No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

TO COAL COMPANIES AND OTHERS— To let, 12 or more lots of ground on a bulkhead, (with no street intervening between said lots and the water) so that material of any kind can be landed without cartage; situated foot of 27th and 28th-sts., North River. Apply to WM. H. RIBLET, at the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st., or GEO. COLYER, No. 48 10th-av.

NEW HOUSES TO LET—ON NINETEENTH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., convenient for one or two families, with gas, water-closets, bath rooms, &c., 3 stories, with high basements; also, lower part of No. 197, same block. Rent low. Apply to J. FOLSOM, No. 126 1st-av., or No. 10 Wall-st.

STOP AND READ.—TO LET, ON THE NORTH *side of 37th st., 100 feet* west of 3d-av., a 3 story and high-basement brick house, with all the modern improvements. 2 lots of ground and barn, rent to the 1st of May $350, or to sell cheap. Apply at No. 212 Broadway, E. B. HOLMES, or to Mr. THOMPSON, 3d-av. and 33d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THREE months, a three story and basement house, situated *near Madison-square; it has all the modern* improvements, and is completely furnished, including glass and China. Rent, $300. Apply to Mr. WM. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RYE—A HOUSE and out-buildings, with about three acres of land, pleasantly situated on the turnpike road, less than a mile south of Rye Depôt. There are about ten rooms; four large rooms on the first story. The house can be rented without the land, if desired. Inquire of J. O. WORDEN, Rye, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL THREE-STORY *brick houses, now finishing, with basement and* under-cellar, arranged to be economically heated, and containing all the modern improvements, designed for a genteel family who are desirous of living in their own house at a moderate cost. Price $4,000. Located convenient to the 2d and 3d av. Railroads. Apply at No. 397 4th st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT *house and lot—lot 25 feet front, 102 feet deep, with* stable in the rear; is situated on north side of 33d st., between 3d and 4th avs., will be sold very low; terms *easy. For further particulars, inquire on the premises* or to V. B. VAN SICKLIN, No. 1 Park-Row.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR WELL located Western lands, or unincumbered property near this City—two strictly first class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front houses, size 25x65, replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to JAMES BUTLER, No. 80 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE CITY OF CHICAGO—For sale, or exchange for merchandise or other property in or near the City of New-York, 80 acres of land, about three miles distant from the City of Chicago. Apply to J. L. DORRANCE, No. 101 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY and basement stone-front house, No. 137 Joralemon-st., with all the modern improvements, in excellent order and repair. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A large two-story building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, with a new steam engine of about ninety horse power. Inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 150 *acres of land, situate about four miles from Peekskill,* Westchester County, New-York. This farm is within a half hour's ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour's ride by cars to the City of New-York. There is a handsome ridge of land near the centre of the same, and adjoining "Lake Alexander," a sheet of water of about one mile in circumference, about one third of which is bounded by this farm. It is well watered, and has abundance of fruit. *In a good neighborhood, and is for sale* cheap.

For further particulars, apply to either of the following persons: *A. M. C. SMITH, Esq., American Express Co.;* BENSON B. SMITH, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York, or to JACOB S. ODELL, executor, Peekskill, Westchester County, New-York.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE, ON the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, consisting of one hundred acres, the whole or half of which, with or without the buildings, will be sold or exchanged for good productive property (not much encumbered) in the City of New-York. Neighborhood one of the best on the river. For particulars, apply to C. R. SWORDS, Esq., No. 67 Chatham-st., corner of Duane, up stairs.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY.—WILL BE sold at auction on June 10, at Damascus, Wayne Co., Pa., a valuable farm with grist mill, saw mills, smith shop, store and five dwellings, 486 acres heavy timber. For full particulars, see advertisement in New-York *Times* and New-York *Tribune* on Mondays and Thursdays.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—Six acres of land, with two houses and barn, near Milton Landing, well stocked with fruit. For further particulars, address the subscriber, Milton, Ulster County, or inquire on board of the barge Milan, foot of Murray-st.
J. HANDLEY.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND FARM of 31 acres, in a pleasant village, 70 miles from New-York, to exchange for a house and lot in Brooklyn; handsome location, good improvements and fine scenery.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS TO LET.

TO LET—A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES, IN the town and County of Westchester, about 10 miles from the City of New York. The land is fertile, and from its accessibility is well adapted for a milkman or agriculturist. A small dwelling and convenient outbuildings are on the premises. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM OF 100 TO 150 ACRES, ON a lease of three or five years, possession July 1, by a highly respectable and responsible party, one who might purchase if location suited; must have good dwelling, barns, and all necessary out-buildings, together with stock and farming utensils. State of New-York preferred. Any person having such property, may address SECURITY, office *Journal Commerce.*

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.

Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Aultman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other
MOWING MACHINES.
Depôt in New-York,
SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

IMPHEE SEED FOR SOWING BROADCAST.—A quantity of Wray's African Imphee Seed of the best varieties, but mixed together accidentally, rendering them unfit for a sugar crop, will be sold in quantities of not less than one bushel, at $2 per bushel.

The Imphee is, undoubtedly, the best green food for stock. A. O. MOORE, Agricultural Book Publisher,
No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 394 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, can trot his mile in 2m. 50s. Also, a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. [illegible] Fulton-st. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—TO rent for the season, an elegant brick house, with furniture, &c., on Phila-st. Apply to JAMES SCOVILL.

A COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The advertiser, about going abroad, will let his residence, partially furnished or unfurnished, for two years from 1st of July, or later.

The house, three minutes' walk from depôt, is finished with every convenience, contains dining-room, with conservatory adjoining, filled with choice plants; library, two drawing rooms, six bedrooms, laundry and kitchen, and large bath-room; gas and water in the house; stable, with room for coachman, [illegible], &c.; grounds 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with variety of choice fruit, and grapes in abundance.

Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. [illegible] Day-st., New-York; or address P. O. Box No. [illegible], Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET VERY LOW— Or will be exchanged for City property, situate at Pelham Bridge, about 6 miles from Harlem. The house is 3 stories, with a 2-story kitchen; has been built 5 years, has just been painted and papered throughout, is in complete order; there are 3 acres of ground with 1,000 feet water front, a variety of fruit trees, vegetable garden, coach and out-houses, capital well of water, excellent bathing and fishing, has an extensive view, and is one of the most healthy and beautiful locations to be found in the State. For particulars, apply to FOWLER, at the gate-house, Pelham Bridge, or to J. L. DODGE, No. [illegible] West 39th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—CONTAINING 15 acres, under high state of cultivation, house, barn and wagon-house, fruit trees, grapes, &c., &c., situated in the village of Bloomfield, N. J., three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt; the farming utensils, with cow, horse, &c., will be sold with the place. Price $6,000, half on mortgage. There are schools, churches, &c. The village is unsurpassed for convenience, health and location, being only four miles from Newark. Apply to No. 44 Beekman-st. New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Located about 1½ miles from Astoria village; fine bay view; house nearly new; 11 rooms, with barn, carriage-house and out-buildings, with two acres of ground, beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Terms very easy. Inquire of CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET— Near Newark, N. J., about one mile from Market or Centre-st. Depôt; house large and commodious; grounds contain an acre; well stocked with a variety of fruit trees. The location for health and beauty of scenery is unsurpassed. Price $5,500. For particulars, inquire of [illegible] McSAYRE, near Centre-st. Depôt, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located at Dobbs' Ferry, fine river view, large house, garden, plenty fruit trees, grapes, &c., about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt or Steamboat Landing. Inquire at J. P. WEPPERT'S Piano-stool Store, No. 390 Canal-st., near West Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A COUNTRY place, location unsurpassed in any direction, very convenient to the City; large house, 22 rooms, replete with all modern improvements and conveniences of a City house; must be sold within 60 days, as the owner is about to move away from the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriages, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. DHERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. [illegible] Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE FOR A COUNTRY seat, on the banks of the Hudson, within 25 miles of the City, well fruited, an unfailing stream of water passing through it, with 300 or 400 feet of river front, well adapted for fishing, bathing and boating. Apply at No. 397 4th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 37 Gold-st.

TO BE LET—A HOUSE, FURNISHED, IN ORANGE, New-Jersey, picturesquely situated on the Mountain, containing 11 rooms. Price $1,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN DECLINING, WILL SELL an extra magnificent 7-octave rosewood Piano-Forte, stool and cover, richly finished, with four round corners, costly carved legs, City make, at a complete sacrifice for cash. Also at a bargain, one suite of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, and one small pier glass. Can be seen *at the owner's residence, No 376 [illegible]-av., between 39th* and 40th sts., from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. N. B.—A complete sacrifice will be given to a cash customer, and boxed if desired. Also, a superb rosewood French etagere, and a magnificent French slate mantel mirror, rich ornamental frame, in good order.

PIANO-FORTES. — HAINES BROTHERS, AT *their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner* of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano forte, large round corners, grand circular scale, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented, carved lyre and fret-desk, with City maker's guarantee; cost $500; at an immense sacrifice, for cash. *Purchasers will find this an extraordinary chance to get* a superior instrument. Residence No. [illegible] Wooster st.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE STOCK OF A MANUFACTURER declining business for sale, at less than wholesale prices; 6¼, 6¾ and 7-octave, rosewood cases, very rich in tone and light elastic touch, fully warranted. Apply at the Piano Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, second floor.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $[illegible], $[illegible], $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES—SQUARE AND BOUDOIR, with or without Æolian; Melodeons, and Harmoniums, new and second-hand, for sale or for rent at reduced rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 4th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SIX BEAUTIFUL SUPERIOR-TONED, 7-octave piano-fortes, two with carved legs and scalloped bottoms, made of good material and fully warranted, will be sold at a great sacrifice—$200, $[illegible], $[illegible]. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

PROFESSORS OF THE PIANO-FORTE are respectfully invited to call and examine MONESTIER'S Patent Agile-main or Hand Exerciser, for Musicians, at No. 17 Ann-st., 2d floor.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REMOVED their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—second-hand, will be sold very low. Inquire at No. 368 Bowery.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 3 and 4, in the Ist, IIId, and VIth Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts. and the East River. The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick sewers; [illegible] feet of 18-inch, [illegible] feet of 15-inch, 10,540 feet of 12-inch, and [illegible] feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

ALSO—The sewers in drainage districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Keap sts. and the East River, comprising 4,350 lineal feet of brick sewers, 5,050 feet of 18-inch, 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and [illegible] feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, Room No. 8 Halsey Building, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
Dated BROOKLYN, May [illegible], 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., up to Thursday, June 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating the new school-house now being erected in 44th-st., in the XXIId Ward aforesaid, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM DEALING, Jr.,
PATRICK MURPHY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
EDWARD TIMPSON,
Building Committee of the XXIId Ward.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC STORE
Is removed from No. 389 Broadway,
To No. 1 CLINTON HALL, Astor-place.
WEBB & ALLEN,
Successors to J. A. Novello.

AUCTION SALES.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, BY JOHN L. VANDEWATER.

The entire balance of the stock in trade of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Sale positive without the least reserve.

For further particulars, see advertisement under head of Dry Goods.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

At the earnest solicitation of my numerous patrons, I have concluded to hold my regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, during the summer months, every MONDAY AND THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, those having been my established days of sale for the past five years.

Special sales on other days, when required.

Believing that this change will meet with the approbation of the public, I have been persuaded to adopt this course, which will take effect from this date.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

New-York, June 1, 1858.

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF BOOKS

In Theology, Science, History, and Belles Lettres, will be sold by public auction, THIS DAY, June 2, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued following days at the same hour.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Book Auctioneers, at their Rooms, Broadway, corner of White-st.

The attention of collectors of rare and curious Works, is especially invited to the Catalogue of this extensive and extremely valuable collection, which includes many exceedingly rare and curious, as well as standard productions, some elegantly bound.

Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers.

A. & G. Tuttle, Auctioneers.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION, EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock, at the NEW-YORK HORSE BAZAAR, No. 21 CROSBY ST.

N. B.—This day's sale will include a CHILD'S PONY, sound and kind, having been used as a saddle-pony by a child only 12 years old, and suitable for a boy or girl.

Parties having property to dispose of will find this establishment the most desirable medium, having been in successful operation the past 20 years.

J. W. Foster, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARISIAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS, WORKS OF ART, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 2, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian-made household furniture, at the residence No. 2[illegible] West 14th-st., near 6th-av. The parlor furniture, in particular, is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $[illegible], and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in capids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables; ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satinwood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French-plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French-plate mantel and pier glasses, satin brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining-tables, elegantly carved dining-room suite, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, castors, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, 20 pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF BROADWAY, FORTY-FIFTH, FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREETS, AND BROOKLYN PROPERTY, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock; at the Merchants' Exchange—

On Gardner, Grove, and Montgomery streets Brooklyn—1 plot, a lot from 2 to 5 lots each, between Washington and Franklin avs.; 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage.

On Northeast Corner Forty-fifth-street and Broadway—1 lot.

On Forty-fifth-street—House and lot No. 131 west, 200 feet east of Broadway.

On Fifty-fourth-street—2 lots N. S., 200 feet west of 6th av.

On Fifty-fifth-street—2 lots N. S., 275 feet west of 6th-av.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

Sylvester Steves, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR, ON WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No 109 Fulton-st., New-York. Peremptory sale of the largest assortment of heavy French-plate mirrors and choice oil-paintings that has ever been offered to the public for many years. Sold on account of dissolution of partnership. We invite the trade particularly, as well as hotel-keepers and persons about furnishing first-class dwellings and stores. It would be impossible to enumerate the above stock of really substantial articles, all of which was made expressly for private custom sales, and is such as can be relied upon, and every lot is warranted perfect. Catalogues will be issued, containing full descriptions, one day previous to the sale, when the stock will be ready for exhibition. Over 300 mirrors and 500 paintings and engravings comprise the stock, valued at over $12,000.

J. W. Hunt, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. W. HUNT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salerooms No. 86 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin brocade, plush and hair cloth; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c.

Also, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, on account of whom it may concern, one piano-forte.

Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 Bond-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets; mahogany bedsteads, mahogany sofas and rockers, in hair-cloth; painted cottage suites, oval, mantle and pier mirrors, window curtains and cornices, marble-top washstands, mahogany and black walnut etageres, mahogany sideboards, centre and side tables; maple and black walnut cane-seat chairs, single and double hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets and coverlids, together with a general assortment of China, glass and kitchen ware. Sale peremptory.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

OLD WINES, ETC.—ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 33 Nassau-st., (for convenience of sale,) the balance of old wines, brandies, cigars, fishing tackle; also, mare, and horse and wagon, remaining unsold from May 12, late the property of an old ship store and wine importing house, many years established; to be sold without reserve, and fully guaranteed. The stock includes many fine lots, samples of which, and catalogues, can be seen at our office two days previous to sale. Full particulars in *Herald*.

J. W. Hunt, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1858, at the house No. 225 West 22d st., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, for the sum of $[illegible], and upon which default has been made, all the household furniture and fixtures contained in said house covered by said mortgage. Terms cash; bankable money. J. S. SLAUSON, Att'y for Mortgagees.

Geo. A. Leavitt, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THEOLOGICAL and Miscellaneous Books, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, and following days, at 4 o'clock each day, a most valuable and rare collection of choice works in Theology, Science, History, &c., comprising more than 5,000 volumes. The sale of this mammoth collection affords an opportunity for enriching libraries rarely presented. Catalogues ready. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION OF THE VAN RENSSELAER ESTATE, AT OGDENSBURG, JUNE 16—Thirty thousand acres of improved and unimproved lands, farms, mills, water-power, village lots and land contracts. This sale is the most attractive ever offered in the State. Terms liberal. Particulars of GEO. GUEST, Ogdensburg; or A. J. BLEECKER, the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. By order of HENRY VAN RENSSELAER.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the Receiver, without reserve, 75 beautiful rosewood 6½ and 6-octave Melodeons, or improved melodeons, 20 rosewood piano-fortes, square and round corners, 6½ and 7 octaves. The above are all first-class instruments, of superior make, and to be sold without reserve.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 156 Broadway.—THURSDAY, June 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 394 Broadway, will be sold without reserve, a large assortment of carriages, wagons, rockaways, buggies, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.; all of the best City manufacture. Carriages warranted, when sold, for 6 and 12 months.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL TO-MORROW, without reserve, at Truesdell's Stables, No. 372 Mercer-st., at 11 o'clock, the splendid Fillmore carriage and harness, made by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., at a cost of $2,500, all in perfect order. Also, one tilbury, belonging to the late Count Foster.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

450 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., fresh and seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers. Also, several invoices of stock goods.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman st. Seasonable, fresh goods direct from the manufacturers, without reserve.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY ABOUT DEclining housekeeping will offer for three days only, at private sale, their elegant household furniture which has been used but a few months: Rich rosewood parlor suites, in French brocade, velvet and hair-cloth; elegant rosewood etageres, Turkish and reception chairs, oil-paintings, English carpets, &c.; one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, solid pearl keys, has been used only two months, at No. 210 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 310 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent. to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

Henry [illegible] Sec. [illegible] GRAHAM, President.

FINANCIAL.

Theo. Stout, formerly with Duncan, Sherman & Co.	Henry Clews, late with Wilson G. Hunt & Co.	H. W. Mason, of Worcester, Mass.

STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,

Office Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Bought and sold on Commission.

Special attention given to the negotiation of COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOANS, &c.

We have reliable and prompt correspondents in every part of the Union and the British Provinces, and are prepared to make collections at the lowest rates.

Coupons, Dividends and Interest collected, and proceeds remitted without delay.

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WM. THOMAS, President of the Webster Bank.

BENJ. E. BATES, President of the Bank of Commerce.

NOURSE, MASON & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

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Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

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Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

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S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.

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COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO., Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gascon Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, May 28, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.

SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.

ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.

LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferrable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury, as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, New-York, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the Directors of this Company, as Commissioners, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation, and remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will also be received on the 15th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.

JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1858.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the ALBERT FREESTONE COMPANY, fixed by the charter on the first THURSDAY of June, will, by determination of the Directors, be held at the Company's offices, in the City of New York, (No. 15 Nassau-st.,) on the 3d proximo, at noon, when the order of business will be: First, The election of Directors for the ensuing year. Second, Such other business as is specified in the 7th section of the charter. Third, Such further business as may come before the meeting.

By order. SAMUEL P. DINSMORE, Secretary.

Dated, New-York, May 24, 1858.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $1,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

Office of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Co., Buffalo, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 23. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

New-York & Erie Railroad Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK and Erie Railroad Company are invited to meet at the Mercantile Library in Astor place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the semi-annual statement of the business of the road, and to examine the financial condition of the Company.

The Bondholders are invited to attend the meeting.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of all the late debts, dues, assets and effects of the late firm of BOYD & PAUL, of the City of New-York. All persons having claims against the said firm are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay such debts to the undersigned at his office No 48 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. J. W. FEETER, Receiver, &c.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, May 2, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11, and reopened on the morning of Saturday, June 12. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

WANTED—SACRAMENTO COUNTY COURT House and Jail Bonds by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

Chas. Bowman Hoffman, Malcolm Campbell. | J. S. Cronise, John Gelston.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE, No. 45 Wall-st., (Phoenix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, Five Francs, Guilders, Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER. } Bought and Sold. BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

5,000 SELECTED CAROLUS DOLLARS for sale.

NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

Gowanus Williamsburgh Gas Light Co., Brooklyn, E. D., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, [illegible], on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne county, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 12th of June, both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

Office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New-York, June 1, 1858.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company 6 per cent. Bonds and Buffalo City Bonds, due this day, will be paid at our office on presentation.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New York, June 1, 1858.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON THE Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after this date.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MAD River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, are requested to call at the office of ROBERT YELVERTON, No. 68 Wall-st., and sign the agreement to fund the coupons, and receive a copy of the report showing the condition and prospects of the Company.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M. from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on shares of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. Engs, Chas. Miles, } Vice-Presidents.

I. T. Smith, Secretary.

Broadway Bank, New-York, May 19, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

People's Bank, New-York, May 24, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th June. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New-York, May 26, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STEREOTYPERS, PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE.—The good-will, fixtures, and all the apparatus of the old-established Stereotype Foundry, owned and successfully carried on for many years by the late R. C. Valentine. The Foundry is fully supplied with type, all kinds required for carrying on the business in all its branches, and offers an opportunity rarely met with for any person desiring to continue the same. If not disposed of at private sale on or before the 17th June, the same will then be offered at public auction, by order of the administrators. For further particulars, inquire at the Foundry No. 83 Centre-st., New-York, of THOS. W. RENNIE. S. D. ROBERTS, Administrator.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A well-established machine-shop in Western New-York, favorably located on the Central Railroad, doing a safe and profitable business, yielding a net profit yearly, of $10,000, on a moderate capital, and capable of great increase at a little additional expense, to sell or lease, with immediate possession. The proprietor wishes to retire, but will, if preferred, retain an interest in the concern. Inquire of W. S. DE ZENG, Esq., Room No. 40 Trinity Building, Broadway, N. York.

PURCHASERS WANTED FOR STATE, County, and Town rights, in one of the best Patents ever offered to the public. To any one located or wishing business in any city or large town this is an opportunity which cannot be equaled. As the amount invested can very soon be realized, it requires no capital to carry on the business, and the most wealthy class of people are your customers. Address OMAN, Box No. 155, this office.

TO HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned would like to make an arrangement with one or more hardware manufacturers to act as agent for the sale of their goods. He has a fine location in this City for the transaction of such business, is in daily intercourse with the trade, and can give references of the best character as to integrity and capacity. Address J. W. G., Box No. 3,904, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL of $50,000, in an old-established hardware, importing and jobbing business. One of the present partners about retiring will leave an equal amount with the above as special capital. The credit and position of the present firm is A No. 1, and the business a first-class and safe one. Address, with real name and references, which will be strictly confidential, SHEFFIELD, Box No. 148, office of this paper.

TO LAWYERS.—A PARTNER WANTED BY A young lawyer with a growing practice. As the advertiser's time is not wholly taken up, a lawyer in full practice preferred. No objection, however, to an energetic young attorney with some practice and an extensive business acquaintance. Address LAWYER, Box No. 146, *Times* office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE an interest in a legitimate business, successfully established, which can be largely increased by associating a good business man with the present owner, a man with a Western or Southern acquaintance and some means, preferred. Apply at No. 66 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PHYSICIAN, 36 YEARS of age, of 15 years' good medical and surgical practice in an inland city, wishes to form a partnership with some older physician in Brooklyn or New-York. The best of references given. Address obtained by calling at this office, or address H. L. B., Box No. 183.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 N. R., on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to SIX CENTS per foot.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin passage to Savannah $20. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will succeed and leave on Saturday, June 12.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE. FOR MELBOURNE.

FIRST SHIP TO SAIL—PASSAGE $75.

The elegant A No. 1 clipper ship KITTY SIMPSON, 1,000 tons burden, CANFIELD, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne direct, on THURSDAY, June 10. Passage $75 and upwards. Being the first ship to sail, and having unsurpassed accommodations, passengers are requested to examine her at Pier No. 21, East River, (Wall-st. Ferry.) For terms of passage, apply to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 19 Wall-st.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels [illegible].

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS, At the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....................$130

Second Cabin Passage....................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....................$110

Second Cabin Passage....................60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N.York, Wednesday, May 26

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 30

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. June 19	WEDNESDAY........July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY........July 21

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH'S LIGHT....June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL.............July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $35.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

FOR BREMEN—JUNE 30, 1858.—THE FIRST class, side-wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail from pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
June 30, Aug. 25, Oct. 20.	July 24, Sept. 18, Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60.

This ship has water-tight compartments, and for safety and comfort has no superior. Apply to

DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LIVERPOOL FOR $30.—The splendid screw steamers

GLASGOW, Capt GOODWIN, sails on Saturday, June 12.

NEW-YORK, Capt McMILLAN, sails on Saturday, July 10.

Cabin Passage, $75; Steerage, $30—found with cooked Provisions. For passage, apply to HOLMAN & WILKIE, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 134 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.

2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.

4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.

5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M., and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW-YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	5:15 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STEARNS, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENDID steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 26 South-st., corner Pine.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL WORK ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS. First Series—Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotrity or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness.

By ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D., Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.

For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.

WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway, Publishers and Importers.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. L. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 450 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. Haemoathily Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 222 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 52 Bleecker st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

REMOVAL.—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 55 Walker-st. to No. 450 Broome st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST, NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth without pain, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth while extracting, there will be two hours each day during this week devoted to extracting teeth at No. 65 Bond-st., from 4 until 6 o'clock P. M. (On Friday from 3 until 6 P. M. teeth will be extracted gratis.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of EVERETT & SMITH is dissolved from this date, by mutual consent.

June 1, 1858. A. H. EVERETT, L. L. SMITH.

EVERETT & LIVERMORE will continue the business of Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists, at No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre. Laboratory, No. 162 Jane st.

A. H. EVERETT, C. F. LIVERMORE.

L. L. SMITH will continue the business of Electrotyping and the Manufacture of Batteries, &c., at No. 244 Canal-st., 3d floor.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and style of HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., for the transaction of a Banking, Bullion and Specie business, at No. 45 Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,

MALCOLM CAMPBELL,

J. S. CRONISE,

JOHN GELSTON.

New-York, June 1, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & OWENS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by the death of Mr. Daniel S. Owens. The remaining partners having associated with them HENRY D. GREEN, JOHN WILSON and CHARLES S. LANGDON, will continue the business under the firm of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO., No. 36 Vesey-st.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

New-York, June 1, 1858. No. 66 Beaver-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated with us in the stock commission business, Mr. W. C. HAMILTON, (late with Travers & Jerome.)

A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of KEMP & WARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JERSEY CITY, May 24, 1858. JAMES A. KEMP, JOHN H. WARD.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ADMITTED AS PARTNERS in our firm from this date, CHARLES BARLOW, EDWIN F. WATERS, (late of Boston,) and MATTHIAS B. SMITH. B. DOUGLAS & CO.

June 1, 1858.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO. Extensive Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS and ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, near Pearl-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 380 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-RODS, INSULATORS, POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 435 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

Office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland or Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 26th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 84 Worth st. JOHN MACDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened, by addressing or inquiring of

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 119 Broadway, and 229 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO LAWYERS.

A gentleman desires to get a situation as clerk with some law firm in this City. He is competent to take charge of the Registers, and is familiar with the practice under the code. Unexceptional references given. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 143, *Times* Office.

SUPREME COURT.—ALBANY COUNTY.—THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY against JOHN McCAULEY and [illegible] his wife, [illegible] Clarke and Alletta his wife, Oliver Davison, John [illegible] Bronson, Maria Moe, Ann O'Hale, Harriett [illegible] Nathaniel Wilder, Erastus Scovel, Michael [illegible] liam Jackson, Esther Donahue, Catherine Speir, Timothy Kinney, Peter Heeney, Ellen Taylor, Ellen [illegible] Dennis Cavenagh, Joseph F. Lambert, James Daley, [illegible] ora Dugan, Robert Narin, and Emery McClellan.—To the defendants before named: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action of the plaintiffs above named, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Albany County on the 14th day of October, 1857, and to there on file; and to serve a copy of your answer to such complaint on us, at the city of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you shall fail to answer said complaint, and serve a copy of said answer for twenty days after service of this summons upon you, the said plaintiffs will apply to the Supreme Court for judgment against you for the relief demanded in said complaint. JENKINS & COOPER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

For John McCauley, and —— McCauley his wife.

ap21-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL H. [illegible] HENRY A. RICE against JAMES JOHNSON, JOHN F. DRIGGS, P. RICHARDSON, JOHN [illegible] composing the firm of P. Richardson & Co., and [illegible] WHITTEMORE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 2d day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 8, 1858.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plffs' Attys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 11th day of May, 1858.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plffs' Attys.

my12-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY W. JOHNSON and ANDREW FOSTER HIGGINS against WASHINGTON JACKSON and WASHINGTON JACKSON, Jr.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-two dollars and [illegible] three cents, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1858.

[illegible] MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

my26-law10wW*

SUPREME COURT.—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—GILBERT H. COOPER against ZACHARIAH ROGERS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To ZACHARIAH ROGERS, above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead in said County, on the 29th day of March, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 29, 1858.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Riverhead, N. Y.

my12-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Trustee, &c., against THE SACKETT'S HARBOR AND ELLISBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY and others.—Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the above Company are hereby notified that [illegible] amounts of the said bonds supposed to have been issued, remain unproved by me. I am directed by the decree herein to sell the said Railroad, and apply the avails to the payment of such of the bonds as are or shall be proved before the sale. I intend to advertise the Road for sale on or about July 21, 1858, and all bonds not proved must be presented and proved to me at my office in Watertown, New-York, on or before that day, or the holders thereof will lose their security. They may be sent by mail or otherwise, accompanied by proper proof of ownership and of the amount unpaid.—Dated Watertown, May 12, 1858.

JAMES F. STARBUCK, Referee.

LAROCQUE & BARROW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my22—2awtw2&W*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION, FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES NEWMANN, Insolvent: Notice first published May 12, 1858. Creditors to appear before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the estate of said insolvent, and he be discharged from his debts.

EDW. FORBES TRAVIS, Proctor for Petitioner, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

my12-law10wW*

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—Papers, Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, [illegible] cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 10 cents; Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour.

E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., room No. [illegible].

Cut this out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—PROPOSALS for supplying draining tile for the Central Park, will be received at the office of the Architect-in-Chief of the Park, corner 5th-av. and 79th st., until June 5th, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if not satisfactory. Proposals must be accompanied by not less than two average specimens of each size of tile, and of the collars for connecting them, and manufacturers must be prepared to furnish, if required, one thousand of each size, on or before June 15, 1858, which shall not be inferior to the samples presented.

The tile are to be delivered, whenever required, on or near any road or cart path on the Park, below 86th-st., and fast as they may be wanted for the work. The whole amount to be delivered before Aug. 15, 1858.

All of the tile and collars will be subjected to inspection after their arrival, and must be as good as the samples accompanying the proposals or they will be rejected.

The price given must be for 1,000 feet.

The collars must be two inches wide if separate from the tile, or one inch wide beyond the end of the pipe, if connected with it.

If circular patterns of tile are offered, the collars must surround them; if other patterns, the collars must cover the arch at top, and at least a part of the sides below the spring of the arch, in each case fitting snugly to the tile.

The amount required for the present season will be as follows:

400,000 with an orifice of 1½ square inches.

125,000 with an orifice of 2 square inches.

30,000 with an orifice of 3 square inches.

10,000 with an orifice of 4 square inches.

10,000 with an orifice of 5 square inches.

10,000 with an orifice of 6 square inches.

And an equal number of collars for each size.

NOTE.—It is proposed that the tile should be tubular, and that they should be delivered on the Park, but proposals not complying with these conditions will be considered.

Contractors will be allowed to manufacture the tile upon the ground if they wish. In case they should do so, such clay and fuel as the Park affords would be placed at their disposal.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

New-York, May 27, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet at room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 2, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the following matters now before them, viz: Application to open the 11th-av. from 107th to 144th-st., and working the same as a country road; application of Jacob Harsen and others, to open streets through Bloomingdale-square; lessee of Hell-Gate Ferry, relative to grading 86th-st.; petition for crosswalks across the 2d, 3d and 4th avs., between 79th and 88th sts.; resolution to open 77th-st., from 5th-av. to East River; remonstrance of G. Cutting, against grading 1st-av., from 71st to 86th-st.; petition of L. G. Jones, for permission to grade 1st-av.; remonstrance of R. A. Reading, against opening 120th-st., from 3d to 7th-av.

Parties interested in the above-mentioned subjects will attend the meeting of the Committee without further notice.

THOS. McSPEDON, J. J. BRADLEY, JAMES DAVIS, } Committee on Roads.

NOTICE.—THE LABORERS AND FOREMEN who were employed under Foster as Roadmaster and Charles Devlin as Street Commissioner, will be paid on THURSDAY, June 3, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Receiver of Taxes, in the basement of the new Court-House. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HENRY E. RHOADES is not an agent for the sale of our pumps, nor is he in any manner authorized to transact any business for our firm. HOLMES & FOSTER, Assignees and Manufacturers of Fletcher's Patent Steam Pump, Nos. 175 and 177 Front-st., Williamsburg.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DANDELION COFFEE.

DANDELION COFFEE.	WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., only manufacturers of the Pure Dandelion Coffee, so useful in cases of general debility. Also, sole agents for Bohler's and Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee.	DANDELION COFFEE.
DANDELION COFFEE.		DANDELION COFFEE.

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c., No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 119 Broadway and 229 Canal-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 1.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Ann Kelly, Administratrix, &c., vs. The New-Jersey Rail Transportation Company.—The Jury in this case came into Court this morning with a sealed verdict, which they were directed on Saturday to bring in this morning. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of $4,500.

Mr. Van Winkle, for the defendant, requested to have the Jury polled, and on this being done, one juryman dissented from it. Judge Ingersoll, thereupon, directed the Jury to retire again for a further consideration. They could not, however, agree, and were finally discharged.

RESISTING CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

The United States vs. Paul Mestayer, Omer Pergoline, John B. Housseul, Jr., Sebastian Ross and Severin Dedger.—These defendants were put on trial, charged with resisting Custom-House officers in the exercise of their duty.

It appeared that the Custom-House officers went to the store of Messrs. Mestayer & Pergoline, to seize some goods which had become forfeited, as was claimed, by reason of violation of the Revenue laws. Controversy arose between the officers and the defendants as to the propriety of the officers seizing, also, certain books and papers; and, as is alleged by the prosecution, the officers were driven out of the store. Whereupon, this indictment was found against every person in the store, except an errand-boy. The case is still on.

For the United States, Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Hunt. *For defendants*, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Sanxay.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before the Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH A PAN OF HOT WATER.

Reuben S. Royce vs. John Josephs.—This is an action for assault and battery. The plaintiff, in January, 1857, was second mate of the Escorinca. At Havana the captain and mate were on shore. Some complaint was made that the cook cut off the fat from the meat, whereupon the plaintiff went to him and remonstrated with him. The cook, much provoked, threw a pan of hot water over plaintiff, scalding him severely. Plaintiff's wife then appeared and said something, when defendant seized a pan of hot tea, and tried to throw it upon them, but was prevented from so doing by some of the men. Plaintiff sues for damages.

On the trial the plaintiff was examined on his own behalf, but the defendant being absent at sea, no testimony was presented on his side. His Honor charged that there appeared to be no cause for the assault, and no threats or violence used by plaintiff to warrant the attack.

The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Ex-Judge Beebe for plaintiff, Alanson Nash for defendant.

Allen vs. Wilder.—The examination of defendant must be proved.

Hayward vs. Shaw.—Alter the draft so as to give plaintiff costs of the suit, except the costs of the term at which the cause was tried, which costs he must pay to defendant, Morrill, together with an additional allowance of $50. Let a provision be also made for costs for defendant, Bailey, excluding term and trial fees.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Fossett vs. Talmadge.—The sale of the property, assets and effects of R. L. Howell & Co., and of Bowers, Talmadge & Co., to the defendant, must be declared fraudulent and void as to the plaintiffs and all other creditors of R. L. Howell & Co.

Wilson vs. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co.—Motion denied, without costs.

The Park Bank vs. Robert Davis et al.—Judgments for plaintiffs on demurrer, in each action, with liberty to defendants to answer in twenty days.

[Advertisement.]

REAL GAUZE MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS!

Not the imitation Cotton article
often sold for Merino,
may be obtained at half price,
from 50 cents upwards!!!
At A. RANKIN & Co.'s,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

S. COATES, No. 276 Broadway,
or to
D. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 207 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—This apparatus is very simple and self-acting, making gas very rich in illuminating properties, the most economical and convenient light ever offered to the public. My patented process of making gas gives this apparatus decided advantages over all others, and enables me to warrant the retorts to wear from twelve to eighteen months.

For descriptive pamphlets, plans and reference to numerous persons now using them, apply, by mail or personally, where a working machine and the quality of the gas can be seen, to JOHN BUTLER,
No. 112 Fulton and No. 15 Henry-st.,
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[Advertisement.]

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☞ A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, continue to furnish and affix to buildings, their "Improved Lightning Rods." They have had great experience, and have been uniformly successful in accomplishing the protection of buildings from lightning. Orders should be addressed as above only.

[Advertisement.]

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Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
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GAS, GAS.—Gas fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.

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[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment should be at hand for instant use in every family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

ARE YOU ACQUAINTED WITH ROSALIND HUMMER? A delightful creature! Most romantic, lively, fascinating, touching in sentiment, noble in character, beautiful past belief. SUSAN DENIN plays *Rosalind Hummer* this afternoon and this evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Broadway habitués are well aware that there is but one KNOX, and that his store, at No. 212 Broadway, contains hats that are all the rage among fashionables. Our friends who desire to create a sensation at the Springs, this Summer, should call upon KNOX immediately. He will make them shine.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great Indian drama of "Wacousta," as originally performed at this Theatre by the late "Uncle JOHN R. SCOTT," is to be revived to-night, with Mr. H. A. PERRY and a good cast. The pantomime of "Dame Trot," with Mr. G. L. FOX and the Cario Family, and the drama of the "Cattle Stealers," with Mr. BLANCHARD and the Dogs.

Brooklyn Items.

A POLICEMAN IN DIFFICULTY.—A few mornings ago a policeman was discovered in the act of stealing several articles from a store in Atlantic-street. When charged with the offence he returned the stolen property, and immediately handed his resignation to the Deputy Superintendent. Whether the Board of Commissioners will accept it, and the proprietor of the store will consider this a sufficient punishment for the offence, remains to be seen.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, Vice-President BAYLIS in the chair.

Considerable routine business was transacted, besides which several matters of more than usual interest came before the Board for consideration.

The Teachers' Committee, in connection with their regular report of appointments, resignations, &c., presented three communications relative to paying three persons who had been employed temporarily by the Local Committee of three different schools. One of the rules of the Board prohibits the Local Committees from employing teachers for more than two weeks without the sanction of the Teachers' Committee, and those thus employed must hold a certificate of their qualification to teach from the City Superintendent. Each of the three teachers referred to, the chairman of the Committee stated asked for pay for one month's service, and the Committee desired instructions from the Board such as would be a precedent to guide them for all similar cases in the future. A lengthy debate followed a motion to pay the bills for the full month, during which it was made known that one of the teachers, then temporarily employed, and one who had been acting as principal of one of the schools, had, a short time ago, failed to come up to the standard of qualification required by the Superintendent and Committee; that of the other two, one was only fifteen years old, and, therefore, not eligible, while the other, though old enough, had, like the first one, been examined by the Superintendent and Committee, and was found not to be competent, and both attended the Public Schools as pupils.

Several amendments were made to the original resolution as to the amount to be paid, but, upon the final vote, the application for pay was rejected.

SAFETY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Special Committee appointed a short time subsequent to the destruction by fire of Public School Building No. 14, to examine as to the safety of the heating apparatus and means of exit in the other public schools, and with power to make alterations where deemed necessary, reported, that, accompanied by an experienced furnace-setter and an architect, they had visited every school house, and made all necessary alterations in the heating apparatus, and also in the means of egress. The report was adopted.

CAN A GOOD TEACHER BE A GOOD POLITICIAN?

Mr. HARRIS offered the following resolution, which caused a long debate:

Resolved, That the acceptance of a nomination to a political office by any Teacher in the employ of this Board, will be in the future considered as an equivalent to a resignation.

Dr. THORNE moved to amend so as to include the members of the Board. Not seconded.

The supporters of the resolution urged that it was impossible for Teachers to serve the public and the Board of Education at one and the same time.

Mr. WHITNEY moved to amend by inserting "to the office of Alderman." He thought the two positions were inconsistent, for a teacher in the Board of Aldermen was both a master and servant of this Board.

Mr. HARRIS was willing to accept this amendment.

Dr. THORNE, while speaking in favor of the motion, stated as a disgraceful fact, which he knew to be so, that teachers had been known to hang around Engine-houses and groggeries to make a little political capital.

Finally, Mr. DUNHAM offered the following as a substitute, and it was accepted:

Resolved, That the Board will consider it impolitic for teachers in the Public Schools to accept a nomination for the office of Alderman or Supervisor.

This was adopted—ayes 21, noes 14.

After the transaction of some further business of no general interest, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The first meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday morning. Present Mayor POWELL, Aldermen FRANKS and WHITNEY. As there was no business before the Board, they adjourned till Tuesday next, subject, however, to be called together at any time.

Mayor POWELL suggested that it would be best for the Board to immediately visit the swill-milk stables, and all other permanent places where nuisances are maintained, so that the Board can act understandingly, and at the same time notify the different proprietors just what the Board intend to do.

CIRCUIT COURT—COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The June Term of this Court was commenced yesterday. No civil cases will be taken up before Thursday. The Grand and Petit Jurors present were sworn and discharged till Thursday, on which day there is a bare probability that the murderers of GEORGE SIMONSON will be arraigned for trial.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 1.

$2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	113½	50	Erie Railroad	19¼
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	83½	100	do......b60	19¼
500	Cal. St. 7s	85	50	do......b60	19¼
7,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	84	150	do......b30	19¼
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	89	220	do	19¼
6,000	N. Y. C R. R. E. 7s.	95	550	do......s10	19¼
5,000	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	96	50	do......s15	19¼
5,000	Te. Ho. & A. 2d m.	48	665	do	19¼
17,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	33½	250	do......s3	19¼
1,000	N. J. C. 2d m. bs.	81½	200	Reading R. R......s3	41⅝
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d m. b.	89	300	do......b30	41⅝
1,000	Erie R. R. 2d m. b.	92	100	do......s30	41½
8,000	Erie 3d mt. bs '83	77	150	do	41⅝
2,000	Erie con. bds. '71	39½	200	do......b30	41⅝
12,000	Hud. Riv. 2d mtg	92½	300	do......s3	41⅝
16,000	Hud. Riv. 3d mtg	67	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21⅞
1,000	Harlem 2d mtg.	74	50	do......b30	22
10	Bk. State N. York.	100½	270	do	22
5	Park Bank	101½	100	do......s10	22
10	Metropolitan Bk.	108	25	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. st.	45½
50	D. & H. Ca. Co. s60	104½	63	do	46
50	do......s60	105	50	Panama R. R.	107
50	Cary Improv. Co.	6	12	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	92
100	Cumber. pref......b60	21	25	Gal. & Chic. R......opg	87
100	do......c	21	200	do......b30	87
100	Canton Co.	19½	150	do......s30	86½
10	Far. L. & T. Co.	40	162	do	86½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83½	15	Cleve. & Tol. R.	37
200	do......b30	83¾	300	do	36¾
250	do......b10	83¾	50	do	36½
610	do......s3	83½	200	do......b60	36½
20	do	83½	400	do......b30	36½
50	do......s10	83½	100	Chic. & R. I. R. s30	73
100	do......s30	83½	100	do......b30	73½
300	do......s3	83½	200	do......s60	73½
50	do......s10	83½	300	do......opg	73½
500	do......s10	83½	100	do......b30	73½
280	Hud. Riv. R. R.	28½	90	New-Jersey R. R.	132
50	Sixth-av. R. R.	110			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	La C. & M. R. 7s	31	20	Bank of Commerce	103½
1,000	Mil. City 7s	80½	50	La Crosse & Mil.	6½
3,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s.	81½	50	St. Mark's F. Ins Co	125
500	At Mu I. Scp. 1858	78	10	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	97½
13	Am. Exchange Bk.	102½	10	American Ex. Co.	88½

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000	Missouri St 6s.	83¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R...b60	83⅞
5,000	do......s30	83¾	50	do......s10	83½
10,000	do......b60	83¾	50	do	83½
35,000	do......b60	84	100	do......s30	83¾
2,000	do	84	200	do	83⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s.	92½	400	Reading R. R.	41⅞
500	do	92½	100	do......b60	41⅞
2000	Erie R. R. 2d M. B	92	200	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	22
10,000	LC & M. L. g. b. b10	33½	50	do......s10	22
4	Pac. M. St. Co.	70	15	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	87½
60	Cumberland Pref.	21½	100	Cleve & Tol. R.	38⅛
200	do	21	10	do	36⅞
250	Erie Railroad......b3	19⅝	100	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R...s60	73½
150	do......s3	19⅝	25	do......opg	74
5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	28			

TUESDAY, June 1—P. M.

There was a much-improved demand for Stocks to-day, the recent considerable decline of 3@5 ⅌ cent. on the Share list having attracted more attention than the political dispatches from Washington (which are less excited in temper to-day) are able to qualify. The tone of the Foreign market and money news received in the course of the day also assisted somewhat the upward turn on the Stock Exchange, and at the Second Board this afternoon the list closed stronger throughout by nearly 1 ⅌ cent. than on Monday. The variations in the markets for Money and Foreign Bills also favor the *Bull* speculators, the first being easier than usual for demand loans and short paper, in preference to long-date paper, and the latter cheaper by ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on London than for the previous market. The regular bank drawers accepted 109⅝@¾ for the Boston mail to-day while transient bank bills were done at 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent. Francs were 5.15@5.13¾ to the dollar. The $500,000 in Gold for New-Orleans, heretofore notified from Washington, went forward by express from the Sub-Treasury Office yesterday afternoon.

In State Stocks, the heaviest business to-day was in Missouri sixes, which recovered to 84 ⅌ cent. Sales of $100,000. A parcel of $216,000 new Michigan six ⅌ cent. has been awarded at 101¼ to some private bankers in Detroit. A Chicago bid, at 101, and a bid from New-York, at 100½, were unsuccessful. Tennessee sixes were done at 90, and Virginias at 92½@¾ ⅌ cent. New-York Central sixes are maintained at 89, while Illinois Centrals have fallen off to 86 ⅌ cent., although the last London quotation is 83 ⅌ cent. Sterling. The dealings in the Shares in this market are quite limited. In the English market they have recovered to 89½ ⅌ cent. The unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company are again lower, the '71s selling at 39½ ⅌ cent. The Hudson River Mortgages are all in good request. In Railway Shares, New-York Central had the lead, and in the afternoon sold at 83⅞ ⅌ cent., as against 82½ on Monday morning. Rock Island improved to 74; Erie to 19⅝; Reading to 42; and Michigan Southern to 22 ⅌ cent. The Cumberland Shares are now dealt in with the $5 assessment added, and sold at 21½ ⅌ cent. About four-fifths the old stock have taken this form. The general market left off firm.

The news by the steamers from England, published to-day, is to Wednesday, May 19, from Liverpool. The Cotton trade is firm at Manchester, *and on the middling qualities of the raw material*, at Liverpool, the market is well sustained. The fine and lower grades are ⅛d. off. Grain was firmer in London, but no particular change is noted in the circulars from Liverpool. The English Funds are firmer by ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. and the receipt of $1,950,000 in gold from Australia, and $1,000,000 in gold and silver from the West Indies is reported from London. Money abundant at 2¼@2½ ⅌ cent. in the open market. The ministerial question not yet decided. In American Stocks Illinois Central Shares had advanced to 89½. In other descriptions no change since the sailing of the *Africa* on the 15th May. Of French financial affairs, the London *News* reports:

"The advices from Paris describe increased heaviness on the Bourse as regards many of the securities known to be held by the Crédit Mobilier Society. Among others, the shares of the Southern Railway Company of France have lately sustained a further severe fall, which is ascribed in part to the evil effects of the competition carried on between that undertaking and the Languedoc Canal. It is alleged that of the £9,200,000 of new railway obligations, the placing of which during the present year is intrusted to the Bank of France, about £4,800,000 has already been worked off. Surprise cannot be felt at the heaviness of the Rentes, and of all other securities, in face of this wholesale issue of new bonds upon tempting terms. It must be borne in mind, too, that the money derived from the new bonds which are being thus forced out is to be applied in most instances to the construction of branches and extensions, which can scarcely fail to reduce the rate of dividend of the parent undertakings."

A bill of complaint was filed in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, by C. J. MACDONALD *vs.* GARRISON & MORGAN, in which the plaintiff claims $80,000 to be due to him from the defendants for services rendered to them in Nicaragua, in 1855, 1856 and 1857. He alleges that the defendants being agents of the Nicaragua Transit Company—the one at San Francisco, the other at New-York—formed a copartnership in the business of transporting passengers and freight between California and the Atlantic States *via* Nicaragua, and for the purpose of obtaining a revocation of the old charter, and securing a new one. That the partnership embraced speculations in Transit Stock, &c., to be based on exclusive and authentic information of the revocation of the charter. That the plaintiff went to Nicaragua in September, 1855, encountered great hardships and risks of health, life and limb, from exposure to climate, presence in hostile camps and besieged places, and finally accomplished his mission of procuring the revocation of the old charter of the Transit Company, and the grant of a new charter for the benefit of the defendants, and conveyed to them the exclusive and authentic information thereof; and that he induced the Government of Nicaragua to sell to them property, consisting of steamboats, wharves, *houses, stores, &c., of the value of half* a million of dollars, at low prices, &c.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	2,807,000	2,841,000	2,850,000	2,479,000	2,676,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,440,000	1,279,000	1,642,000	1,372,000	1,312,000
Ex. to France	344,000	364,000	447,000	369,000	286,000
Ex. to other F. P.	310,000	365,000	461,000	222,000	214,000
Total exports	2,094,000	2,008,000	2,551,000	1,803,000	1,812,000
Stock on hand	505,000	288,000	356,000	202,000	442,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	23,000	15,000	20,000	45,000	35,000
Ex. to G. B.	46,000	34,000	49,000	29,000	61,000
Ex. to France	1,000	6,000	4,000	12,000	5,000
Ex. to other F. P.	18,000	5,000	11,000	12,000	18,000
Total exports	65,000	45,000	64,000	53,000	84,000

Mr. W. P. WRIGHT's Circular of this week remarks as follows on the dullness of the New-York market and the prospect of the young crop South:

"The past week has been one of unusual depression in this market, and prices have further receded ⅛c. ⅌ lb., making the decline from the highest point quite 1c. ⅌ lb. Our principal spinners having latterly stocked themselves by purchases made in the South, are now out of the market, and exporters refrain from entering upon new operations, until the probable effect upon the Liverpool market of the advices from this side is more clearly manifested. The stock in this City is heavy and accumulating, and holders, though not pressing, have shown more uneasiness to realize; but, rather than accept the prices offered, have in some cases shipped their cotton to Liverpool. The sales for the week are estimated at 6,000 bales, and the market closed irregular and heavy, at the submitted nominal quotations. There has not been any demand for floating parcels, though considerable concessions have been offered. Several large shipments have been sent forward by this steamer. On the 25th of May, in consequence of heavy rains, there was a great rise of water at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Alton and Dubuque, and a considerable one in the Missouri from St. Joseph's down. At Cairo, on 25th, the Ohio was rising at the rate of six inches per hour. At St. Louis, on 27th, the water was between four and five feet higher than it has been this year, and stationary, but a further rise expected, and at Pittsburgh, on 29th, the water was falling rapidly, after being higher than in the previous floods of the past few weeks. The weather appears to have been fine on and after 26th inst., at all these places, but higher water may be looked for, at least from Cairo to the mouth of the Arkansas, during the next ten days than has been reported this year, in which case the crevasses and overflows in the cotton and sugar regions may continue until about the middle of June. The weather for the growing crop is very favorable, the stands are good, and the plant itself looks well. The crop is certainly more forward than last year.

We are requested to state that Mr. NICOLAY's regular sales of stock during the Summer months will take place on Mondays and Thursdays, instead of daily, as is usual in the business season. He will hold special sales, however, on any day that may be required.

Of the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, *issued to the Railway Corporations in Wisconsin*, $100,000 were to the Milwaukee and Superior Company, whose organization turns out to have been a gross fraud, and whose proceedings, first to last, were a financial fiction, purposely designed to secure this subscription (the only *bona-fide* one) from the City! This money has, of course, been squandered, and when the concern is overhauled by a Legislative Committee, as it recently was, the practical results are found in *five* miles of road, two locomotives, a few platform-cars and two hand-cars, "the whole covered by a chattel mortgage!" The fictitious stock subscriptions, and farm and road mortgages, *upon which not one dollar in cash seems to have been paid*, are made to figure to the extent of $525,000, preliminary to the City aid. Of the stock issued, $100,000 was distributed in bonuses to the President and Directors, by and among themselves, *as full paid*, viz., to HERMANN HÆRTEL, $15,000; to EDWARD BUTTON, $15,000; to D. P. HULL, $15,000; to JOSHUA STARK, $7,500; and to the President, one C. R. ALTON, $42,500. The other $5,000 to some favored outsider!

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$106,194
Payments	180,108
Balance	5,685,916

The receipts include $48,000 from Customs.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* reports of the operations of the Mint in May:

"The deposits of gold at the United States Mint for the month of May were, from all sources, $343,400. The deposits of silver for the same time were $206,590. The number of old cents received in exchange for the new, were equal to $3,970—making the total deposits for the month $553,960. The gold coinage for the same time was $338,180 in double eagles, and $12,291 in gold dollars—in all $351,471. The silver coinage was $48,000 in half-dollars, $159,000 in quarters, and $33,000 in half-dimes, besides $6,720 in three-cent pieces—in all $246,720. There were coined during the month 2,200,000 cents, of the value of $22,000. Total number of pieces of all kinds coined during the month, 3,845,200.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. State Currency, 20c. ⅌ 100	—@ ¼ ⅌ ct. dis.
New-England and N. J. 15c. ⅌ 100	—@ ¼ ⅌ ct. dis.
Philadelphia and Balt., 15c. ⅌ 100	—@ ¼ ⅌ ct. dis.
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½ ⅌ ct. dis.
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½ ⅌ ct. dis.
Ohio, Ky., Ind. and Missouri	⅝@ ¾ ⅌ ct. dis.
South Carolina and Georgia	—@1 ⅌ ct. dis.
North Carolina	1¼@1½ ⅌ ct. dis.
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1½ ⅌ ct. dis.
Virginia	⅝@ ¾ ⅌ ct. dis.
Michigan	—@1 ⅌ ct. dis.
Tennessee	2½@2¾ ⅌ ct. dis.
Free Indiana	1¼@1½ ⅌ ct. dis.
Louisiana and Mobile	⅝@ ¾ ⅌ ct. dis.
Canada	⅝@ ¾ ⅌ ct. dis.
Assorted pkg. New-York State	—@ ¼ ⅌ ct. dis.
Assorted pkg. New-England	—@ ¼ ⅌ ct. dis.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	105	110
80 acre warrants	90	93
120 acre warrants	80	83
160 acre warrants	89	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes, ⅌ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes, ⅌ Franc	16

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.			Buying.	
Mexican Dollars	1 05@	—	Spanish Quar's cash	25@	—
Spanish Dollars	1 06@1 10		Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per oz.	1 20@	—
Five-franc pieces	97@	—	*Gold.*		
French Crowns	1 10@	—	Sovereigns	4 85@	4 87
German Crowns	1 06@	—	Twenty Francs	3 86@	—
Prussian Thalers	71@	—	Ten Thaler pcs.	7 85@	7 90
English Silver	4 80@	—	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 96@	—
Specie	1 06@	—	Spn'h Doubln's	16 50@16 60	
Old Am. Half D's	1 04@	—	Patri't Doubln's	15 50@15 60	
Old Am. Qr. Dol's	1 03@	—	Gold, Am. Old, 6 per c. prem.		

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—MAY 31, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,182,935	$948,000	$1,490,343	$283,000
North America	2,671,675	2,126,168	1,801,420	241,793
Farm. & Mech.	3,737,006	1,209,227	2,022,128	201,100
Commercial	1,390,000	341,000	785,000	111,000
Mechanics'	1,461,264	582,298	1,146,000	147,411
N. Liberties	1,[illegible]	481,000	1,131,000	127,000
Southwark	801,374	285,413	605,000	81,500
Kensington	854,290	195,000	462,215	84,945
P. Township	690,776	137,040	357,237	78,528
Western	1,436,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	1,[illegible]	170,217	573,000	[illegible]
Commerce	672,815	200,063	583,000	136,010
Girard	1,[illegible]	212,170	[illegible]	176,765
Tradesmen's	649,461	150,000	585,400	78,136
Consolidation	661,676	113,000	306,760	63,190
City	877,400	201,074	344,500	77,155
Commonwealth	[illegible]	170,000	251,507	55,000
This week	$28,163,418	$7,031,756	$15,728,646	$2,456,597
Last week	$[illegible]	$6,993,011	$15,345,425	$2,416,101

The following is a summary of the business at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of May, 1858:

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

	Value.
From California	$312,857 50
Other sources	30,542 50
Total gold deposits	$343,400 00

SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.

Including silver purchases	$179,590 00
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar, received in exchange for new cents	27,000 00
Total silver	$206,590 00
Copper coins (U. S.) received in exchange for new cents	3,970 00
Total deposits	$553,960 00

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	16,909	$338,180
Dollars	12,291	12,291
Total	29,200	$350,471
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	96,000	$48,000
Quarter Dollars	636,000	159,000
Half Dimes	660,000	33,000
Three Cent Pieces	224,000	6,720
Total	1,616,000	$246,720
COPPER.		
Cents	2,200,000	$22,000
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold Coinage	29,200	$350,471
Silver Coinage	1,616,000	246,720
Copper Coinage	2,200,000	22,000 00
Total	3,845,200	$619,191

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,606,969	$1,139,714	$1,224,175
Previously Reported	27,109,981	28,562,815	23,416,179
Since Jan. 1	$28,716,950	$29,702,529	$24,640,354

Real Estate.... TUESDAY, June 1.

Another dull day, and but little business done. Mr. A. J. BLEECKER sold, by order of Court, two lots, south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue. Bought by plaintiff in the suit for $190 each.

On the west side of Fifth-avenue, on the lot nearest to Dr. SPRING's Church, Mr. URIAH HENDRICKS—who sold to the Brick Church the ground they now occupy, and whose brother has lately built the very costly house opposite on the southwest corner of Thirty-seventh-street—has just broken ground for another Fifth-avenue palace. It is to be 32 feet 6 inches front by 80 feet 6 inches deep, with a 17 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches extension.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.

A number of superior improvements have recently been commenced on this street. It is 100 feet wide; and as no street lots in the City, not opposite a park or public square, have ever reached the prices which Thirty-fourth-street lots now or will command for private residences, we shall take the opportunity not only to notice the improvements, but to give a short history of the street:

HISTORICAL SKETCH.—On the 16th March, 1799, Mr. JOHN THOMSON purchased of the corporation of the City of New-York for the sum of £482 10s., four lots of the common lands of Murray Hill, containing 20 acres, situated on 33d, 34th and 35th-streets, and extending from Madison-avenue across Fifth-avenue to within about 300 feet of the Bloomingdale road. Mr. THOMSON afterwards failed, and his property was sold in 1825 to ISAAC & THOMAS LAWRENCE for $14,000. In 1827, W. B. ASTOR bought Mr. THOS. LAWRENCE's half for $20,500. On 1st August, 1840, ISAAC LAWRENCE and Mr. ASTOR made a partition between themselves, by which 124 lots fell to Mr. ASTOR, and 124 lots to Mr. LAWRENCE. They had, in the meantime, increased the land a little, by purchasing gores to square their lines. These lots, now estimated say at $8,000 each, would make Mr. ASTOR's half worth one million of dollars.

The lots of ISAAC LAWRENCE were sold at auction by his administrator, on Nov. 20, 1843, and the following were some of the prices paid. We commence on the northwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and number west:

The corner lot ran up unexpectedly high, and when it was finally struck down at $1,300 (to use the language of a well-posted gentleman present at the sale) "a universal titter ran through the room," the price was regarded as so extravagant. This lot, on which now stands a part of Dr. TOWNSEND's palace, would, if offered for sale, readily bring $18,000. Our reason for thinking so is the fact, that two years ago the less valuable lot on the northeast corner of the same street and avenue, was sold for $17,000. We may remark in passing, that at the Lawrence sale this lot was knocked down at $710; and the inside avenue lots, on the east side, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, averaged about $500 each. The northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue brought $500. The southwest corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue brought $770. The southwest corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street $415. The northwest *corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, on* which Mr. RIGNEY's house now stands, was bought by T. PUTNAM, Esq., for the sum of $600, who afterwards thought it one of the worst purchases he ever made in his life. It was his impression that a 700-foot pole would not find bottom. But Mr. RIGNEY's house has never settled any yet. Other lots on Thirty-second-street, which have since been sold for $8,000 each, then were sold for $265 per lot to JOHN PETTIGREW and others. And two entire blocks, now lying in the Central Park, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, from Sixty-first-street to Sixty-third-street, containing 128 lots, brought $4,630—equal to about $35 per lot. The Central Park Commissioners allowed for them about $1,000 per lot. To return:

Nos. 2, 3 and 4, counted as inside avenue lots, brought, at the same sale, only $780 each, which is only $15 more than Mr. DOUGLAS paid, a few days since, on the corner of the same avenue and One hundred and thirty-fifth-street. This would make the cost, fourteen years ago, of the six lots comprising Dr. TOWNSEND's grounds, $4,800. The same are now worth something like $75,000 or $80,000; the original cost having doubled up nearly once for every three years since that sale. In 1849 Dr. T. offered $18,000 for the same six lots and was refused. But in less than two years, say in 1851, he paid more than double that price, namely, $37,500 for the six lots.

Nos. 7 and 8, recently improved by Mrs. CASHMAN and Mr. WM. POST, also brought at the same sale $580 each. We understand they have each been offered and have refused $40,000 for their houses, including the lots in the rear.

The above-named 8 lots were bought at the Lawrence sale by DANIEL PARISH, FRANCIS GRIFFIN, and CHARLES G. HAVENS. They bought altogether, on both sides of the avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets, about 40 lots, at an average price of $500 per lot.

Nos. 9 and 10, now held by WM. HURRY,—and Nos. 11 and 12, now or lately Counselor JOHN A. STOUGHTON's—brought $425 each; only about two-thirds the price paid the other day by Mr. DANIEL SCHOONMAKER for lots on One hundred and twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Nos 13 to 16, lately purchased of AUGUST BELMONT by Dr. TOWNSEND, were bought at the same sale by Mr. JOHN Q. AYMAR, for $400 each.

Nos. 17, 18 and 19, (now WITTHAUS',) and 20, (now WARNER's,) and 21 to 24, (now WM. R. MARTIN's, to whom we are specially indebted for some of these researches,) brought on an average $300 per lot.

This brings us on the north side over to the Van Orden title. We now subjoin a few additional particulars respecting the above property:

Nos. 1 to 8 were sold about the year 1852 or 1853 to Mr. BELMONT for $5,000 each; by him to Mr. RICHARDSON, and by him to Dr. TOWNSEND.

A little over two years ago Widow MARY CASHMAN, then of East Broadway, bought No. 7, a through lot, directly in rear of Dr. TOWNSEND, for $12,000.

Nos. 9 to 12, which at the Lawrence sale brought together $1,700, were afterwards bought by Mr. W. HOWLAND, and sold by his executors for $8,000, to Mr. C. W. THOMAS.

In 1854, these four lots, together with four more in the rear, on south side of Thirty-fifth-street, were sold by Mr. THOMAS to MEYERS & STEWART for $22,000—now HURRY & STOUGHTON's.

Mr. AYMAR, feeling no great confidence in the soundness of his purchase of Nos. 13 to 16 at $400 per lot, allowed Messrs. MANICE and HAVENS to take them off his hands at the cost price.

These gentlemen subsequently sold them to Mr. MEEKS for $3,250 per lot. They were afterwards, say in 1855, purchased by BELMONT, together with three in the rear, for $45,000, and by him sold to S. P. TOWNSEND, Esq., their present owner, for $60,000.

Nos. 17 to 24, 8 lots, which, at the Lawrence sale in 1844, brought $2,265, were sold the next year to JOHN and W. H. HOWLAND for $8,400. They sold in 1849 to C. W. THOMAS for $12,000, or $1,500 each. In 1857 Mr. THOMAS sold 17 to 19 to WITTHAUS, and 20 to SAM WARNER, the architect, *for* $8,000 each. The remain*ing 4, Nos. 21 to 24, belong now, as above stated, to* Mr. WM. R. MARTIN, who was interested with Mr. THOMAS in the original purchase.

On the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, the first 55 feet, running from Fifth-avenue towards Broadway both on Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third streets, belongs to WM. B. ASTOR, under the Thomson and Astor and Lawrence title. The balance, on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, towards Broadway, was part of the farm of PETER VAN ORDEN, which lay on both sides of the Bloomingdale road, and contained 21 acres. A parcel containing 3 acres was conveyed in 1827, by SAMUEL VAN ORDEN, one of his heirs, to THOMAS BURLOCK and JOSHUA D. WATERMAN. It was locked up in all sorts of litigation between them, until 1837, when the lots on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, extending from Sixth-avenue east 320 feet, were decreed to belong to THOMAS BURLOCK. In 1850 and 1851 he sold at the rate of $3,000 per lot.

In 1854 or 1855, Mr. DAVID IRWIN purchased five of them (120 feet) at the rate of $6,000 each. We have heretofore noticed the fact that he had built on two of them and sold, and is now building on the remaining three.

The two adjoining him on the west belong to JOS. PALMER.

Last year the Tabernacle Church bought the whole front on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth-street, 8 lots, for $64,000, together with two adjoining on Thirty-fourth-street, for $16,000; making $80,000 for the whole, or $8,000 per lot, for 10 lots.

In 1851, Mr. JAMES PHALEN purchased a gore, (which he still owns,) equal to about four lots, on the southeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, for $12,000.

On the south side, we believe the present ownership will run east from Sixth-avenue as follows: PHALEN, 125 feet; RAPALJE, 125 feet; HORNBY, 50 feet; MAYNARD, who has built a brown-stone house, 25 feet; RUTHVEN W. MARTIN, (the father of WM. R., already named,) 45 feet; the balance to WM. B. ASTOR, 550 feet.

IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN PROGRESS.

On Nos. 9 and 10, adjoining Mr. POST, and 280 feet west of *Fifth-avenue*, Mr. WILLIAM HURRY (the brother of HURRY) has commenced two first-class brown-stone houses; one 20 by 55 feet, and the other 20 by 55 feet. These were also through lots, and on the two in Thirty-fifth street Mr. H. last year erected three four-story brown-stone houses, in one of which he now temporarily resides.

On Nos. 11 and 12, adjacent to Mr. HURRY, Mr. STOUGHTON commenced a large and elegant house fifty feet front by seventy-five feet deep, four stories and basement, brown-stone. (We hear that he has lately sold.)

For Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16, together with three in the rear of Thirty-fifth-street, Dr. TOWNSEND paid, this Spring, the sum of $60,000. Allowing $6,000 each for the three on Thirty-fifth-street, the four on Thirty-fourth-street would stand at $10,500 each. On these four lots Dr. T. is now piling the foundations for four elegant octagon-front, four-story and basement, brown-stone houses, 25x65 feet, with extensions; to cost $20,000 to build. And on the three Thirty-fifth-street lots he will erect three four story and basement, brown-stone houses, 22x50 feet; leaving a nine foot carriage way on one side, in the event of its being wanted.

We come next to Nos. 17, 18, and 19, owned by RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS, Esq. On two of these lots—leaving a 10-feet carriage-way to the rear—Mr. GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER is now proceeding with the construction for Mr. W. of a very superior four-story brown-stone house, 40 by 66 feet, which will cost about $40,000 to build. *The front is to be after the* style of the much-admired front of Mr. (Architect) THOMAS, of Fifth-avenue.

On No. 20, Mr. SAMUEL WARNER has nearly finished a first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, 25x65 feet, with an extension.

Passing Mr. WM. R. MARTIN's four lots, Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, we come to Nos. 25, 26 and 27, Mr. DAVID IRWIN's. On these, as we have heretofore noticed, he is now proceeding with three four-story and basement brown-stone houses.

Nos. 28 and 29, Mr. IRWIN has already improved and sold.

Nos. 30 and 31 are still vacant, and lie contiguous to the Tabernacle.

The Tabernacle is admirably located on the northeast corner of Sixth-avenue, at the junction of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. It stands 150 feet on Thirty-fourth-street, and is already looming up, a huge Gothic structure, and when completed will doubtless be one of the most elegant and expensive churches in the city. We reserve a full description for another occasion.

In the immediate vicinity of Thirty-fourth-street there are in progress some very extensive and costly improvements, which will add much to the beauty of the neighborhood.

On the northwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR is now excavating the cellar of a house 50x100 feet, which is expected to be an elegant structure. Thus, with Mr. W. B. ASTOR on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street, the two brothers will occupy the whole front on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-streets. And if, as we understand it is proposed, they appropriate the balance of the 350 feet to an ornamental garden, it will add a great attraction to Thirty-fourth-street and vicinity.

On the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, (we know not how the name is spelled) from Erie, Pa., has nearly completed a highly and delicately ornamented mansion, opposite Dr. TOWNSEND's palace, at an expense of some $65,000 to $80,000, 33x75 feet, 4 stories and brown stone.

Finance and Business in Boston.

From the Boston Post, June 1.

The current rate for money, on prime paper, seems to be 5 ⅌ cent. The market continues exceedingly dull, and large sums cannot be lent at any price. The supply of credit is as abundant as ever, in comparison with the demand; and any amount of money can be readily obtained in the street or at the banks at from 4@7 ⅌ cent., according to the standing of the applicants, the size of the loan, and the character of the security offered. The bank specie continues to exceed nine and a quarter millions, notwithstanding the recent large payments for treasury notes. It will probably receive a handsome increase from the California arrival, reported on Saturday. At the close of the week, New-York funds were in brisk and general demand, but the supply seemed sufficient, if not over-abundant. Sterling Exchange closed at 9¾ asked for the very best bankers' bills drawn in sums to suit; but there were few transactions for the Saturday's boat. The best drawn bills were taken by bankers at 9¼@9½, and by individual remitters at a fraction higher. Business continues very moderate, save in exceptional cases, which, however, are to be found in every branch of trade. Very many wholesale and retail houses are, and have been, doing nearly or quite as much as in the corresponding months of 1857. Others show from one-half to three-quarters of the business of last year, while others are, and have been, very quiet since the panic. There is and has been no rush anywhere, but the trade that has been done is evidently healthy, and the percentage of cash taken is remarkably large. The dull weather of the last fortnight has injured business considerably.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 1.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,626,300
Loans and Discounts	53,469,000
Specie	9,120,800
Amount due from other Banks	6,530,800
Amount due to other Banks	6,929,000
Deposits	26,846,900
Circulation	5,902,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR scarce and steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $3 75@$4 12 for choice to good extra Upper Lake; $3 87@$4 25 for double extra. WHEAT steady; sales 4,000 bbls at 70c. for Chicago Spring; 71c.@72c. for Milwaukee Club; 81c. for red Ohio. CORN in good demand and steady; sales 30,000 bushels at 56c.@57c. for sound. OATS firmer; sales, 25,000 bushels at 34c. WHISKY dull at 19½c. FREIGHTS still lower; Corn 10c.; Wheat 11c. to New-York. *Lake Imports at noon*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged, and demand good; sales 24,500 bushels, at 73c. for Chicago Spring; 77c for choice Milwaukee Club. CORN, RYE and BARLEY quiet. FREIGHTS dull; 28c. on Flour; 8c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,600 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 7,400 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—5,900 bbls Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 31.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,500 bales at unchanged prices; Middling, 11¼c.@11½c. Red WHEAT 95c., and White do. $1 07½. White CORN 70c.@74c.; Yellow 65c @70c. COFFEE—Sales of 2,200 bags at 10c.@11c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR market dull for the wholesale trade—prices higher than the views of speculators. Sales 2,000 bbls. at unchanged rates for retail. WHEAT market quiet, and holders of good parcels firm; sales 12,000 bushels White Canada, some at $1 and some on private terms, supposed to be a cent or two off. Some small parcels of superior quality sold at $1 05@$1 09, in car lots. CORN lower and not much offering in the market; sales 18,000 bushels, mostly at 67c. for good round Western Mixed. OATS in fair demand; sales at 41c., weight—but little in market. The first sale of new clipt WOOL was made to-day at 28c. for good fleece. A similar quality was offered last season 5c. higher. Shipped by tow last night 74,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 1—1 P. M.

FLOUR scarce and steady; sales 500 bbls. at $3 81@$4 50 for for Extra to Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 18,000 bushels, at 70c. for Chicago Spring; 81c. for Red Ohio. CORN firmer; sales 17,000 bushels, at 50c.@57c. for sound. OATS firm; sales 22,000 bushels, at 34c. WHISKY dull, at 19¼c.@19½c. FREIGHTS lower—Wheat 11½c., Corn 10½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports yesterday*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 83,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Oats; 18,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 97,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn. Wind southwest.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 1.

BREADSTUFFS unchanged in price. FLOUR dull. WHEAT very dull. CORN scarce—Yellow 72c. WHISKY dull at 20½c.@21½c. PROVISIONS unchanged. PORK $18. HAMS 11c.@12½c. SIDES 9½c. SHOULDERS 7c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 1.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $1@$1 05; White, $1@$1 10. CORN active and higher; White 65c.@67c.; Yellow, 67c.@71c. WHISKY dull, at 20c.@21c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 93¾; $500 City Railroad 6s, 98; $500 City 6s, New, 100; $3,500 *North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 58½; $1,000 Union* Canal 6s, 37; 15 Lehigh Scrip, 27; 230 Reading R.R 20⅞; 1,135 do, 20⅞; 50 Chesapeake Valley Railroad, 3½; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½; 5 Lehigh Navigation, 49; 10 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9⅛; 43 Commonwealth Bank, 20; 6 Bank of Kentucky, 113¼; 25 Bank of Commerce, 53.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 114; Philadelphia 6s, 98@98½; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 98@98½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100@101 Pennsylvania 5s 93¾@93¾; Reading Railroad, 20⅞@20⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74@76; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 80; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½@41¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 88½@88¾; Morris Canal Consolidated 43@45; Morris Canal Pref'd, 99@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 58@60; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 58@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@8½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13@14; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@11½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 60; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort. [illegible]; Long Island, 11¼@11½; Girard Bank, 10½@10¾; Lehigh Coal and Navigation 48¾@49¼; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¼@9½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 58¼@58½; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVE.	FOR.	DATE.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	June 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	June 9
North Star	New-York	Bremen	June 12
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	June 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 17

FROM EUROPE.

North Star	Southampton	New-York	May 19
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 22
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 2
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 2
Europa	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 5

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	June 5
Catawba	New-York	Havana	June 13

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Austria, for Hamburg, &c.—Count de Rebeu and servant, Chas. G. Hartmann, Mrs. de Rebeu, sister and child, Mrs. Ammann, John C. Bush, lady, 4 children and servant, H. Thorbecke, wife and 3 children, J. H. Schery and wife, Mrs. J. Lagowitz and 2 daughters, Don José Penna, Don Nicola Mancuro, Don Felix Lenzier, Mrs. N. Nordlinger, Mr. Hoemann and family, C. D. Trotz, Gustave Nathorp, C. F. Hess, wife and child, A. A. Lachemann, Mr. Weissenborn, E. Pavenstedt, wife, 4 children and servant, Mrs. A. Stone, Miss Lange, [illegible] Brunsch, F. Brunsch, Mrs. Waterman and children, Hugo Fischer, Ward A. Hepburn, Mr. Schwabenland, Mr. Christiansen, Bogh. Elias, Mr. Kleinbach, M. Hirschfield, Dr. Briche, F. Huber, Louis Grattan, J. B. de Lubeck, Mr. Gerrison and wife, Miss Woolf, George Kucken, H. Schnicke, M. Fiedler, Aug. Schmidt, N. L. Bertelsen, wife and infant, Jose Paiz, wife and servant, Raph. Peck, L. Blumenthal, E. and H. Harris, L. Harris, Michael Harris, H. Dufour and lady, Henry Heins and servant, F. Alexander, Mr. Freudenthal, Anton Beriny, C. Allers, wife and two children, E. Volland, J. Buete, Magdalene Simon, J. G. Hamann, J. Schoertjes and wife, John Gysler, Louis Fischbein, Mr. Johannsen, L. Weiff, C. E. Schelling, R. D. Schroeder, M. Kauffmann, J. Gossman and wife, J. Mueller, Robert H. Hunt and lady, David Adler, Jonas Herzog, Mr. Bearmont, Caroline Mueller, Mrs. Beltz, Leopoldine Kelk, C. Rosenthal, E. W. Finkelsberg, Miss Steidinger, C. H. Weihe, B. Vonschultz, H. Rooker, Henry Reimer, lady and child, W. Hollander, H. Rosenthal, lady and four children, Mr. Jeanne, wife and two children, Mr. Burger and lady, J. Jung, Conr. Franz, L. Simonson, Richard Benst, *Dr. D. Schneider*, Aug. Behne, J. Wagner, A. Schunk, C. F. Strietmann, lady and two children, A. Bernheimer, Mrs. Lambert, brother and *child*, *Theodore Daim and lady*, *Jacob Becker*, Mrs. Glas, Resch, Andrew Dubois, Edward Philipp, Jno. Appel, Jos. Dietrel, Francis Gardell, *Pierre Grugnon*, H. Sander and wife, V. Milling, H. Siemon, Jean Carden, J. B. Saribene, Louis Schiele, Rud. Lange, F. C. Becker, Charles de Costa, Geo. Kuhlman, T. Moeller, Gustav Stengel, Aug. Fries, Mr. Weinman, And. Weltering, and 147 in steerage.—Total, 280.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Miss Hall, Mrs. Peck, Miss L. Taylor, Miss P. Stuart, Mrs. Manderville, Miss M. A. Jones, Mrs. C. P. Hayden, Miss Lathrop, Miss Blumendorf, Miss M. Fraynes, Miss A. Fraynes, Mrs. O. H. Perry, Miss Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, B. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. D. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Warner and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Burge and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Reed, three sons and two servants, H. B. Broadhead, Geo. A. Dure, Geo. A. Roofeuillet, Dr. T. F. Green, C. B. Baldwin, W. H. Jones, A. Ruiz, E. B. Thomas, Aug. Hall, Jr., John Stewart, H. W. O. Mosely, J. McMichael, John Robinson, W. H. Gogel, Thomas Foley, and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg—Mr. Bush, Mr. Altmann, B. H. Mayer, Aug. Doesch, C. Schoenbeck, A. Auffermann, J. G. Alexander, J. H. and F. Hoffmann, Antoinette V. Bugeon, H. V. Beeren, Christian Finck, A. W., Caroline, Jenny, Bella and Ira Das, Arabella Peters, Mr. Nobbe, Elizabeth Downey, and 269 in the second cabin and steerage.

In steamer Memphis, from Charleston—W. H. Mistlewhistle, Moses Goldsmith, J. O'Sullivan, Miss F. G. Thorn, John Evans, F. D. Ott, J. Richards, Mrs. E. Woldrich, Miss McAllister, Dr. Longren, H. Davids, E. Gellman, Mrs. Simons, Miss Simons, D. Earle, J. F. Kerr, Capt. J. Webb, N. T. Wright, J. F. Bedford, Mrs. Ellis and 2 children, Miss Kate Kelly, Miss F. Goldsmith, Miss S. A. Goldsmith, T. Stanton, and 35 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 26 | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 37 | Gov. Island..ev. 12 | Hell Gate.. 2 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... TUESDAY, June 1.

Cleared.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Caledonia, Geager, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Elizabeth, Young, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ship Reporter, Hewes, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Auguste Jeannette, (Pruss.) Schwerdtfeger, Glasgow, Funk & Meincke; Express, Sundbury, Havana, P. V. King & Co.; Amelia, (Br.,) Aylward, Liverpool, H. J. De Wolf; P. C. Alexander, Merryman, Cienfuegos, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Mary Elizabeth, Hickborn, City Point, E. P. Buck & Co.; Albertina, Burton, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.; Lucy Frances, Jones, Glasgow, E. P. Buck & Co.; M. C. Dyer, Pickett, Cienfuegos, Peck & Church.

Brigs West, Studley, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Faustina, Berry, St. Jago, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners E. Baker, Kelley, Gloucester, A. Hewes; J. A. Stanly, Jackson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Sea Breeze, Wiley, Sagua la Grande, H. D. Brookman & Co.; A. S. Cannon, Nowell, Newcastle, master; C. Minerva, (Br.,) Morse, Nassau, J. Evans; M. L. Wedmore, Robinson, New-Haven, J. & G. Pearsall; Hunter, Hopkins, Grand Turk, C. C. Knox & Co.; Sea Bird, Cheever, Philadelphia, J. Smith & Co.

Sloop Harvest, Colwin, Providence, L. Kenner.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham., screw,) Schwensen, Hamburg via Southampton May 18, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Memphis, Watson, Charleston, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On May 31, 20 miles S. of Hatteras, spoke U. S. steamship Arctic.

Steamer Potomac, Powell, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell. At 7 A. M. passed a schr. ashore on Hog's Back, Hellgate.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Planet, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Huntsville, Post, Savannah 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sunday, 5 P. M., passed steamship Keystone State, 20 miles S. of Cape Lookout. 3 P. M., 20 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamer Columbia, hence for Charleston. 11 P. M., off Hatteras, passed steamer Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

Ship Mediator, Collis, New-Orleans—left S. W. Pass May 11, with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Had moderate and pleasant weather until 26th, when it came on thick and rainy, with a gale and squally; blew a foresail to pieces. 27th, saw Barnegat, wind from E. to N. E., and very stormy. 28th, still a gale from N. E. and rainy. 29th and 30th, wind N. E.

Ship Atlantic, Worth, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to W. T. Frost.

Ship Caroline Read, (of Providence,) French, Shields April 20, with mdse. and coal to Barclay & Livingston. May 23, lat. 44, lon. 55, saw an iceberg.

Bark Palestine, (of Portland,) Howes, Singapore Jan. 29, Penang Feb. 18, and St. Helena April 20, with spices, &c., to Morewood & Co.

Bark Frederick Deming, Higgins, Para May 18, with hides, rubber, &c., to Corning, Bacon & Co.

Brig Fannie O. Field, (of Prospect,) Harriman, Remedios May 17, with sugar to E. P. Buck & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Phillip Larrabee, (of Bath,) Hall, Darien 10 ds., with timber to master.

Brig Bell Barnard, (of Bucksport,) Condon, Cienfuegos May 5, with sugar to E. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Irene, (of Harrington, Mass.) Saltila River, Ga., 10 ds., with ship timber to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Essex, (of Harpswell,) Sennett, Remedios May 18, with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 7 ds. N. of Egg Harbor with N. E. gales.

Brig John C. Keller, (of Baltimore,) Fisher, Fajardo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Merrill & Abbott. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras with light N. E. winds.

Schr. Pollux, Seahusen, Humacoa, P. R., May 18, with molasses to Schlesinger, Andreson & Co.

Schr. Ida Mailler, Hubbard, St. Bartholomew May 22, with fruit to G. Ackerly. The schrs. Lucy, Virginia, Leaury, for Baltimore, and Sheppard A. Mount, for Philadelphia, sld. 19th.

Schr. Moses Waring, Crowell, Portsmouth, N. H., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr Oliver Spellman, Spellman, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Bath 5 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, in ballast to Sturges.

Sloop James Lanphear, Smith, New-London, with fish. On Sunday morning, went ashore on Nigger Point; came off on Monday morning, with loss of forefoot and part of rail.

WIND—During the day, S. and light.

BELOW—brig Minnesota, Park, from Kingston, Jam., April 14; also, 1 brig.

Sailed.

Steamship Austria, (Ham.) Haydtmann, for Hamburg. Ships Fidelia, Magill, for Liverpool; Union, Davis, for New-Orleans; Wm. Tell, Funck, for Liverpool, and anchored at Quarantine.

Memoranda.

The schr. J. Pinder, from Providence for Philadelphia, went ashore Sunday morning on the Hog's Back, in Hellgate, and is full of water.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 31—Arr. ships Zenobia and E. D. Peters.

Spoken, &c.

Antonio—Fr. bark, bd. N., was signalized March 8, lat. 8 12, lon. 37 16 E.

R. C. Scribner—schr., of Wilmington, was passed cstg. S. W., May 27.

Clara—bark, Windsor, from Port-au-Prince for New-York, May 31, lat. 37 11, lon. 74 51.

Cornelius Grinnell—ship, Fletcher, from London for New-York, was passed off Block Island, May 31, at 6 P. M.

Isaac Boardman—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, May 17, lat. 31 48, lon. 77 57.

Marcella—ship, was passed stg. N. E., May 29, lat. 38, lon. 71 28.

Rio—schr., from Elizabeth City, N. C., no date, lat. 35 09, lon. 71 38.

Thorwaldsen—Br. ship, 44 ds. from Calcutta for Liverpool, March 26, lat. 31 54 S., lon. 34 37 E.

Tamerlane—whale ship, from Talcahuano for New-Bedford, with 3,500 bbls. whale and 50 sperm, May 30, off Montauk.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER INDIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—May 16, Isaac Bell, Patrick Henry, Violet and Sir Robert Peel, at Deal; 16th, Queen of the West, at Helvoet; 15th, Manhattan and Emerald Isle, at Liverpool; 17th, Webster and Neptune, at do.; 18th, Empire, at do.

Arrived from New-Orleans—May 5, Paragon and Bracelet, at Genoa; 15th, Brittania and Chimborazo, at Liverpool; 17th, Emily Augusta, at do.

Arrived from Mobile—May 17, J. Mackenzie, at Greenland; 18th, Boucehan and Marchmont, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—May 7, Ocean Star, at Genoa; 9th, Martha, at do.; 15th, S. E. Bertram, at Liverpool; 17th, Gondar, Globe, Inkermann, Amelia and Ellen, at do.

Sailed for New-York—May 15, Young Sam, Dexter and Abner Basson, from Sunderland; 17th, Golden Horn, from Deal; 14th, Kosmos, from Cardiff; 16th, Byzantium, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—May 14, Ocean, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Charleston—May 15, Chase, from Liverpool.

INDIA AND CHINA SHIPPING.

Arrived at Bombay—April 15, Cincinnati, Doane, Boston.

Arrived at Bangor—March 25, Rockall, Martin, Boston.

Arrived at Hong Kong—March 22, Frigate Bird, from San Francisco; 23d, Crest of Wave, from London; 24th, Grey Feather, from Bangkok.

Sailed from Hong Kong—March 23, White Swallow, for San Francisco.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Bartholomew, May 22, schrs. Sarah Elliott, Rawlins, for New-York; Island Belle, Overton, do.; Kate Weston, Ellis, do.; John Bell, for Baltimore; Wm. E. Henry, Colburn, for Boston; Lucy Pease, for Baltimore; R. W. Eldridge, for Norfolk.

At St. Helena, April 20, barks Phenix, from Loando for Curacoa next day; Tropic Bird, (whaler,) for coast of Africa on a cruise, with 250 bbls. oil.

At Para, May 15, brig Lamartine, for New-York next day.

At Fajardo, P. R., May 20, brigs Pomona, [illegible], and Ellen, do. 12 ds.; [illegible] for New-York in 4 ds.; Margaret, (Br.,) [illegible]; bark Enterprise, for Liverpool in 10 ds.